THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 212

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

COURT EXTENDS DRY ACT PAST 3-MILE LIMIT

Precedent Set in Ruling by Judge Ervin in Alabama Federal Court

UPHOLDS CONVICTION OF BRITISH SAILORS

Hitherto Government Has Confiscated Rum Ships and Deported Crews

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 5 (AP)—Establishing a precedent for the United States judiciary system, Judge Robert T. Ervin in Federal Court yesterday ruled that the prohibition laws of the United States extended beyond the three-mile limit, when he upheld the conviction of the six members of the crew of the British schooner Frances E., by a federal jury on charges of violating the Tariff Act and Prohibition Act.

This was the first time that the master or crew of a vessel seized beyond the three-mile limit have faced criminal prosecution in the federal courts, it was said by Joseph W. Johns, assistant United States district attorney. Judge Ervin's decision, if it is upheld, will establish a precedent for the prosecution of rumrunners arrested outside of the territorial waters of the United States.

Hitherto the procedure of the Government has been to seize the liquor-laden craft and the crews have been released or deported.

Immigration, Dry Force, and Customs Unification Will Begin at Detroit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Immediate organization of a force sufficient to patrol 100 miles from the lower Detroit river to Port Huron to prevent the smuggling of liquor, aliens and contraband from Canada has been authorized by Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Organization work will be in the hands of C. D. Ferguson, Collector of Customs at Detroit, who will take over control of the district from the prohibition forces. His patrol will include fast motorboats and automobiles.

The action ordering the patrol established constitutes the first step in a movement initiated by Mr. Andrews to organize the border patrol work under individual customs collectors. The result will be a unification of the several forces now employed on the border by the customs, prohibition and other services.

There will be one directing head for each district and a centralization of responsibility.

A number of additional patrols have begun work on the Vermont and New York borders.

Powers of Mr. Haynes Not Curtailed, Drys Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Decentralization of the permit function of the Prohibition Unit was the intent of the order issued this week by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The order does not take power out of the hands of Roy A. Haynes, Commissioner of Prohibition, it was declared here by dry advocates. These proponents of the dry cause look upon the construction placed upon the new order that Mr. Haynes was being shorn of power as another one of the attacks that have been periodically made upon the head of the prohibition unit during the last three or four years.

Decentralization of the issuance of permits for the withdrawal of alco-

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Court Compromise Warning Sounded by Two Senators

"Concessions to Irreconcilables Means Defeat," Say Lenroot and Swanson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Efforts to defeat the adoption of the resolution for the adherence of the United States to the World Court are being made in the form of organized propaganda of misrepresentation, it was declared here by Irvine L. Lenroot R.), Senator from Wisconsin, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who is standing for the court with certain reservations. He warned against compromise offered by those opposing the court, "who are attempting to make the public and senators believe that the only way by which favorable action can be secured is by compromise with those opposed to it."

Similar warning was voiced by Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and a sincere advocate of the court. Concessions to irreconcilables would lead to defeat of the court, they both declared. Bringing forward radical reservations which the Democrats could not accept, if adopted, would result, they say, in a situation similar to the one that arose when the League of Nations was under consideration. At that time Democrats favoring the League were unable to vote for it, because of drastic reservations.

No Names Mentioned

That the propaganda now under way will fail of its purpose is the belief of Mr. Lenroot. It is interesting to note, that while neither he nor Mr. Swanson mentioned any names it is obvious that they were thinking about the declarations made by George Wharton Pepper (R.) Senator from Pennsylvania, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, just made from Swampscott, Mass., on his visit to the summer White House.

Seventy-five Senators will vote for the ratification of the protocol with the Hughes-Harding-Coolidge reservations if they have the opportunity to do so, Mr. Lenroot is satisfied, the only "danger" lying in the reservations that may defeat it. He called attention to the fact that both the Republican and Democraic parties have declared in their platforms for the court as recommended by President Coolidge. Republican members of the present Senate to the number of 22 were delegates to the last national convention of their party and none of them raised a voice against the party's pledge, he pointed out, adding that nine of them were members of the Resolutions Committee, which formulated the pledge.

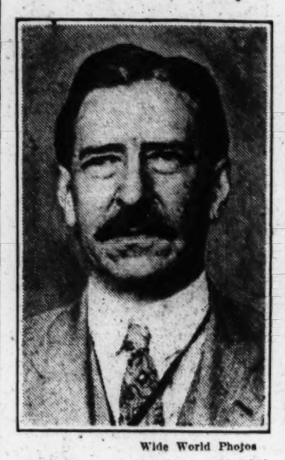
"These 22 Senators, together with other Republican Senators who were

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Wide World Photos

SENATOR IRVINE L. LENROOT



Wide World Photos

SENATOR CLAUDE A. SWANSON

POSTAL ZONE RATES DOUBLY UNFAIR, SAYS NEW YORK PUBLISHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The entire zone system of postal rates was attacked as "a tax on education" by Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, appearing before the special joint subcommittee of Congress as representative of the Publishers Association of New York. The system comprises an oppressive tariff, equally burdensome on publishers and the reading public, Mr. Wiley asserted, and should be abandoned.

It is impossible, he said, for any metropolitan newspaper to maintain a nation-wide mail subscription list under present rates. Increased expenses of The Times alone under the new rates have amounted to $372,960.05, he said, an increase of 250 per cent over prewar rates.

"The newspapers ask for no privileges," Mr. Wiley stated. "In urging permanent equitable legislation to remedy the present situation we ask that postal rates be determined upon the basis of facts and statistics correctly ascertained."

MINING COUNCIL MAY BE RESUMED

Anthracite Operators and Men Adjourn Atlantic City Wage Conference

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 5 (AP)—Negotiations between the United Mine Workers and anthracite operators for a working contract to replace the one expiring Aug. 31 have been broken off here. The conference of miners' and operators' representatives which has been in session since July 9, voted unanimously to adjourn sine die, subject to call by either side through the chairman.

The miners found a grievance in the announced refusal of the operators to entertain any wage demand on the part of the men which would boost production cost of hard coal "so much as a cent." Miners said this was the "key" to the operators' position, and that they found it automatically debarred chance of agreement.

W. W. Inglis, chairman of the operators' half of the joint scale sub-committee, and president of the Glen Alden Coal Company of Scranton, charged on the other hand that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had come into the conference "with his mind made up" to break negotiations.

The climax developed rapidly over the week-end affair, and largely out of a demand Mr. Lewis served last Friday that the conference would fail without the immediate presence of Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite operators' conference, and William J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Warriner and Mr. Richards after long service in wage negotiations had retired this year.

Mr. Lewis asserted their places had been taken by "lesser executives." Mr. Lewis had abstained from attending a single session of the negotiators, although he was announced as head of the miners' delegation.

Mr. Warriner rejected Mr. Lewis' "invitation" to join the parley. He said the committee was fully qualified, and bore a mandate from the anthracite industry as a whole. Mr. Warriner and Mr. Richards both remained away from Atlantic City. Whether or not this proved provocative, it was followed at once by Mr. Lewis' pronouncement.

The members are demanding as terms for a new contract that wages be increased 10 per cent for contract miners and $1 additional for all day workers, recognition of the union with adoption of the check-off, a two-year contract, and various other advantages.

A suspension of 20 days two years ago was settled by arbitration. The miners got a 10 per cent increase in wages.

ELASTIC TARIFF HELD SETBACK TO BUSINESS

Investigations Make Trade Uneasy, Says Secretary of Co-operatives

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (Special)—Describing the flexible tariff provisions of the Tariff Act as a "menace to the welfare of American business," Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, asked for its repeal before the American Institute of Co-operation of which he is secretary.

"Under this provision Congress has empowered the President to make changes in the existing rates after investigations have been made by the United States Tariff Commission into the comparative cost of production in the United States and some country which the commission may designate as the principal country of competition," Mr. Holman said. He charged that this "cost of production rule" had fallen down completely.

"It is manifestly impossible for the commisison to apply this rule when the tariff is made as a result of many other economic factors," he said. "It may happen, and does happen, that a foreign competitor may actually produce commodities at higher costs than in this country and still be 'dumping' in this country because of large unmarketable stocks in their hands."

Co-operation Praised

Mr. Holman asserted that his organization had had more experience with the operation of the flexible tariff provision than any other group in the United States and said that every time the commission has ordered an investigation the markets have become "unsettled and the trade uneasy."

Regional co-operation and national organization have been a great aid to the American dairy farmers, according to Mr. Holman.

"The original work has taken long strides in solving the market problems," he said. "It has put unorganized milk producers on a parity with great milk-buying combinations; it has enabled them to cut down the 'speed' of the distributor and share it with the consumer. It has tended to stabilize market conditions. National organization has enabled these local associations to win important battles involving congressional action and decisions of governmental departments and boards."

Dairymen Show Way

The record of the 300,000 co-operative dairy farmers who market annually a half billion dollars worth of milk and its products through the 28 regional associations which form the national federation illustrates vividly the power which comes from effective and efficient organizations, he said, and added:

"These organized dairymen represent nearly 5 per cent of the total number of milk cow owners of the United States. They produce and market, however, 20 per cent of the farm value of milk and its products. Because they are organized and have a way of expressing themselves, their national federation has become the recognized mouthpiece to voice desires and demands of the entire producing group. It is the oldest commodity federation in existence in the country.

"In the face of obstacles, co-operative dairymen of the United States

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LARGE DEALERS MEET 24-CENT GASOLINE PRICE

Competition of Independents Forces Two-Cent Retail Reduction

Because of the competition, which has reached the price-cutting stage, of several independent dealers, who have for some time been selling gasoline for 24 cents a gallon, or at an even lower figure, the larger companies, including the Jenney Manufacturing Company, the Metropolitan Filling Stations, the Gulf Refining Company, and the Standard Oil Company, and others today lowered the retail price from 26 to 24 cents a gallon. There has been no change announced in the tank-wagon price of 22 cents.

For several weeks competition of the old-fashioned, give-and-take variety has prevailed among independent dealers in Boston and vicinity, while several who represented larger companies have been offering inducement in the shape of froo oil, coupon books, and the like, which amounted to a cut in price.

Officers of the Jenney Company and the Standard Oil Company told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that the cut was strictly a retail proposition. The wholesale tank-wagon price remains at 22 cents per gallon, but the retail figure is lowered from 26 to 24 cents.

Price Competition

For some time it has been a source of wonder to those who were acquainted with the industry that in Boston there should be a four-cent difference between the announced wholesale and retail prices, when in most cities a difference of only two cents is listed.

Independent dealers in Boston, to whose competition the larger companies attribute the reasons for their cut, have already renewed their "gasoline war" against the new price. Most of them have come down to 22 cents a gallon, and a few are selling as low as 20 cents.

On Massachusetts Avenue, beyond Harrison Avenue, two dealers are selling at 20 cents a gallon. One of them opened on Saturday and has had a line of cars in front of his pump ever since. A sign attached to the back of a car parked across the street from his establishment, and nearly in front of the signs of a 22-cent rival says: "Why pay 22 cents when you can get it for 20 cents across the street?"

Various Grades

Another dealer on Massachusetts Avenue in the same neighborhood has three prices on as many pumps—24 cents, 22 cents, 20 cents. The gasoline is of different grades, G. V. Whattendorf, the proprietor, told a Monitor representative, but he buys it all from the Standard Oil Company.

He gets it in tank-car lots, at a figure 4 or 5 cents lower than the ordinary tank-wagon wholesale price, and frankly said that if he wanted to he could lower his retail price several cents below competitors and still make a profit. Most people choose the highest-priced gasoline, Mr. Whattendorf said.

Dealers in Lawrence, Haverhill and Springfield are continuing to sell gasoline at prices ranging from 22 cents a gallon downward, because most of them have tank-car locations and are able to handle the larger quantities. Traffic policemen are still needed at many of their stations to keep the lines of cars in order.

AMNESTY LIBERATES ITALIAN PROFESSOR

By Special Cable

ROWE, Aug. 5—Professor Salvemini is among the notables benefiting by the recent amnesty. He is charged with insulting the monarch in his secret journal, Non Mollare.

The famous historian awaited a fresh trial next fall, having been remanded from a June trial owing to a technical question about certain evidence. Signor Pinzi, who was the printer, and Signor Vigiani, his collaborator, are likewise freed, so the case is now annulled.

Engineer Warns of Motorcar Danger in Return of Drink

Head of Reo Company Concurs in View That Repeal of Law Cannot Be Considered

The Christian Science Monitor today prints another group of letters from the Manufacturers' Record of July 30. This publication three years ago polled the Nation's business and professional leaders to see where they stood on the prohibition law. The survey showed that these men were significantly in favor of it. Recently the Manufacturers' Record was challenged to make another survey—asked to get the views of these same leaders after a three-year lapse. The data show that these men have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and in addition demand more rigid law enforcement. From time to time the Monitor will print groups of these letters.

Lewis Jerome Johnson, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, former president of the National Single Tax League and author of numerous treatises on government and economics:

Nothing has happened in the three years since I wrote you last on the subject to cause any change in my views on prohibition.

Substantially as I stated three years ago, I favor prohibition quite as vigorously as I ever did. My conviction in favor of prohibition would be strengthened, if such a thing were possible, by the present tactics of such of the defeated opposition as are giving countenance to the principle that one is at liberty to break the law and ridicule law enforcement if the law does not happen to meet one's approval. Such tactics should encourage the law-abiding to increased vigor in their demand for law enforcement, not only for the sake of completing the suppression of the liquor traffic but for the still deeper purpose of effectively rebuking a most sinister kind of lawlessness.

I continue to be impressed with the great importance of bringing more to the front than has yet been done the fact that the justification of prohibition rests, in the last analysis, in the necessity for it as a means of saving the sober from the many evil consequences to them of other people's alcoholism. Among these consequences are personal dangers from drunken husbands and fathers, from drunken operators of automobiles and other machinery, and also the political dangers from large masses of more or less alcoholized voters, many of them too recently arrived on our shores to have caught the real spirit of American liberty.

I reassert my conviction that the non-drinker has a personal liberty to life and the pursuit of happiness which takes precedence over the desire of individuals to drink alcoholic liquors.

H. L. Paddock, president of the Oswego Falls Corporation, Fulton, N. Y.:

Our experience in this locality is that, under prohibition, conditions are much better at the present time than they were previous to three years ago, notwithstanding the apparent lawlessness in some localities. The men whom we employ are much steadier and more reliable and have more money to supply their families with their various needs.

We believe absolutely in prohibition and that everyone will realize the benefits a few years hence.

R. H. Scott, president of the Reo Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.:

The past three years' experience under prohibition has not changed our views either on prohibition or the enforcement of the laws bearing on it. Our experience as manufacturers has shown us that prohibition, even with lax enforcement of the law, is a success and much to be preferred to the licensed saloon, or in fact any method of selling intoxicating liquors. It is very unusual to have any difficulty with any of our employes drinking. They work much more steady and are better workmen and more dependable in every way. The laws bearing on prohibition are not enforced 100 per cent, neither are the laws bearing on other questions. The return of public drinking places would make the motorcar a menace on the highways and would stop the sale, to a large extent, of the cheaper cars, as the money would be spent over the bar as in the old days and the family would go without a car.

Pleads for Chinese Children



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MISS MARY DINGMAN

Miss Dingman, Who Has Spent Two Years in China Studying Economic Conditions Declares There is a Great Need for Improvement in the Child Labor Laws. She Urges Churches to Combine in a Movement to Relieve Certain Conditions.

CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANITY SEEN IN CHINA'S LABOR LAWS

Y. W. C. A. Worker Urges Churches to Unite in Effort to Arouse Public Opinion Against Appalling Conditions Among Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—"Child labor and other working conditions in China at the present time are a challenge to Christianity the world over," declared Miss Mary Dingman, head of industrial work for the Young Women's Christian Association in China, on her arrival here from Shanghai. She has passed two and a half years studying the Far East industrial situation, two years of which time were devoted to China.

As industrial secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Dingman worked through the industrial committee of the National Christian Council of China. She was thus allied with all national and international groups who were in any way connected with the Chinese industrial situation.

Miss Dingman, who was in charge of the Young Women's Christian Association activities in France during the World War, said:

The appalling child labor conditions in China alone afford one reason for the united action of the Christian church in China in its efforts to arouse public opinion against these conditions among all classes of that nation. It was the church's united action that brought about the forming of the industrial committee for these investigations. The church also was active, as were most of the missionary forces, in backing the child labor legislation which failed in China last April.

Points For Emphasis

In 1922 the National Christian Council of China adopted the following points to be used as pressure on public opinion:

1. No employment of children under 12 years of age.
2. One day's rest in seven.
3. Safeguards on machinery.

Children begin work in textile factories at the age of six and seven, earn about 10 cents a day and labor in 12-hour shifts day and night. Adults earn about 20 cents a day in 12-hour shifts, and sometimes carry on for 15 hours.

Bear No Grudge

The feeling against foreigners in China, she said, is more anti-Japanese and anti-British than anti-American. I believe there is quite a tendency on the part of the Chinese to differentiate between the Americans and other foreigners. That is to say, it is my belief that the Chinese are not so apt to entertain a grudge against Americans as against other foreigners.

I believe the whole matter is the culmination of the nationalist movement in China resulting from the fact that so many Chinese are becoming educated, which naturally better enables them to do their own thinking concerning conditions.

It seems to me that the Chinese people are not aware of what seemingly is the trouble. The modern industry is 50 per cent more driving than heretofore and the people are more intense as a result. Two years ago 150 per cent profit on textiles was not uncommon, even 300 per cent profit was often heard of, showing the profits made from the Chinese by foreigners.

I think there is a tendency for America to establish high standards for herself and to hold to them by means of tariff laws and immigration exclusion acts. America says I am sorry for these people in the East, but I must take care of myself first. I think America's manners should be better. America is the problem of the Pacific.

VICTORY PLANT OFFERED FORD

Squantum Property's Use for Ship Disposal Urged by Boston Chamber

Efforts to interest Henry Ford in utilizing the Victory Plant at Squantum for scrapping or refitting the 200 vessels he has purchased from the United States Shipping Board at a price of $1,706,000 are being made by New England shipping interests.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, took the matter up with Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley, requesting their cooperation and assistance, and sent a long telegram to Mr. Ford apprising him of the opportunity of using this well-equipped property in connection with his project.

The Victory Plant was built during the World War and operated at full capacity in building ships for the United States Navy, particularly of the destroyer type. Thousands of shipbuilders and workers were employed and a new bridge constructed connecting the plant with the Boston side of the harbor.

Recently the plant has been entirely idle and various discussions as to its disposal have caused much opposition from New England shipping interests who maintain that it is too valuable an asset for the development of Boston Harbor to be abandoned.

Mr. Davis sent the following dispatch to Mr. Ford:

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce desires to bring to your attention and to recommend the Victory Plant property at Squantum, Dorchester Bay, Boston Harbor, as an exceptionally suitable place for scrapping or refitting the vessels you have just purchased from Shipping Board, according to Washington press dispatches. Victory Plant property is now controlled by navy; cost Government upwards thirteen millions; covers more than 450 acres; buildings alone 65 acres; has side track connection with New Haven railroad; water; improved highway; electricity and all other necessary facilities. Channel 27 feet high water, extends from main ship channel to property. We understand navy would be willing to sell or lease this property to private interests on very favorable terms. Maritime interests hope you will give this location favorable consideration and will do all they can to help.

GOVERNOR PUTS TELEPHONE RATE UP TO CONGRESS

Federal Investigation of Corporation and Subsidiaries Is Next Step

OUTSIDE OF STATE'S POWER, HE INFERS

Mayor Curley Calls Meeting of Massachusetts Mayors to Consider Action

Rate increases and the connection between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiary organizations should be the subject of a congressional investigation, Governor Fuller said today, when asked for his reply to the statement issued by Henry G. Wells, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

Investigations which the Public Utilities Commission has pursued have fallen short because of lack of jurisdiction, it is explained. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, as well as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, both have their headquarters in New York, and so far beyond the authority of the Massachusetts commission.

The Governor continued.

"I think that the entire subject should be a matter for national congressional investigation, because when other investigations reach state lines it is 'good-by.' Public utility corporations are constantly increasing their rates, while private business is attempting to reduce its overhead costs. Where a monopoly exists, it is essential that the public be protected. But I do not wish to jump at conclusions as a result of the action of the Public Utilities Commission."

The Governor pointed out that the New England Telephone Company pays a dividend of 8 per cent, its parent organization, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company pays 9 per cent, and the Western Electric Company pays 10 per cent.

Governor Fuller is weighing carefully the replies he received from Henry G. Wells of the Department of Public Utilities explaining why the commission acceded to the petition of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for sanction of a general rate increase which would net it some $8,000,000 more in annual revenues than it has been getting.

The telephone company came to the public utilities department more than a year ago and asked for permission to increase the rates of four classes of service, chiefly for private branch exchanges and for certain long-distance calls. It was estimated that had these rates been allowed the company would have received something over $800,000 more income annually, and the plea was made then that this was necessary to make expenses.

State House Comment

Last December, the telephone company suddenly withdrew its petition for these stated increases and substituted a petition asking approval on a general increase which, it was figured out, would bring in something more than $9,000,000 additional revenue.

The first increase asked for would have netted the company something like an 8 per cent addition to its revenues, while the latter petition, had it been granted in full, would have been about a 23 per cent increase in income. These facts were touched upon by attorneys for the 157 protesting cities and towns.

What the Governor can do is a matter of speculation at the State House. The commission has made its decree and the Governor has plainly indicated that he does not believe that such a large addition to the revenues of a public service corporation with a monopoly is justified. At the same time he was careful in his utterances to the public not to impugn the attitude of the commission, stating that he might become convinced that the decree was entirely warranted.

Comment at the State House on the part of those who are making the closest analysis of the telephone rate adjustment is that the decision of the Department of Public Utilities is not to be allowed to stand without considerably more of a test than has so far been applied to it.

The commission's letter to Governor Fuller was withheld until late in the afternoon and then read to the Governor at Rye Beach, his summer home. The Governor declined to make any comment.

That the Governor would allow the matter to rest, many at the State House who know the Chief Executive well do not for a moment believe.

At Washington E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, and Samuel Silverman, an assistant, were in consultation with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission and are to meet the members of the commission who are in Washington today and try to have a hearing arranged when they can ask that executive body to consider the whole question of a country-wide investigation of the telephone business.

Mayors Will Confer

The selectmen of the town of Saugus have arranged for a mass meeting for Friday night when they are to hear what the citizens think about the new rates, especially the 5-cent-a-call increase between Saugus to Lynn.

Mayor Curley, who will be a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Massachusetts at the state election next year, has no intention of desisting in his pressing for a decision in rates more favorable to the people than the present schedule, which takes $8,000,000 more out of their pockets for no better facilities than those now existing. The Mayor sent word to Charles H. Thurston

Chicago Greeting to New Citizens Proves Aid to American Ideals

Judges and Civic Leaders Participate in Patriotic Programs Attending Naturalization Grants

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—"Higher and nobler conceptions of the dignity, significance, and responsibility of American citizenship" have been gained by 6000 new citizens who received naturalization papers at 40 patriotic programs conducted here last year by the federal court, cooperating with the Chicago Association of Commerce. This is reported by Louis A. Bowman, banker and chairman of the association's naturalization committee.

Describing 400 Americanization classes conducted in industrial plants and commercial institutions for 10,000 men and women during the year, the report tells how, after this preparation, these prospective citizens profit by attending an inspirational patriotic program where certificates of citizenship are presented by a federal judge.

"The program does not last more than 30 minutes," said Mr. Bowman, "and consists of a salute and pledge to the flag, a patriotic song as a solo, an address of welcome to the new citizens by a leader in public affairs, words of counsel by the presiding judge, singing of 'America' by a group, and presentation of papers, each adopted American receiving a small American flag, and a hearty handshake and word of congratulation.

"I have seen in their faces an expression of gratitude, satisfaction and loyalty which means much to the future welfare of our country. The attitude of court clerks and attachés has been changed; judges have felt an intensified interest in those admitted and have delivered most inspiring addresses."

The city board of education has furnished teachers. Regarding service rendered the employer and the employee through this naturalization program, now finishing the first year, Mr. Bowman reported the men are more loyal to employers, more efficient, more contented, produce a better and larger quantity of work. Classes have been conducted since 1918.

Concerning benefits of the program he said these men and women now are worth more to the employer, to their families and to themselves. He repeated an opinion of the work expressed to him by the president of a transcontinental railroad as follows: "It is of immeasurable value both to employees and railroads."

secretary of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, asking that a special meeting of the mayors be called to consider what action, if any, can be taken to prevent the increase in rates going into effect.

The commission in its letter answering the Governor's questions, told how the company will need $20,000,000 a year for the next three years to install additional service which is being demanded all over Massachusetts. The letter follows:

1. You are correct in assuming that, if the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company felt that the decision of this department had not granted them a fair return, the company can appeal to the federal courts.

2. The federal courts have often ruled on the question of what is a fair return, the Supreme Court by holding that a certain revenue allowed by a state commission did not amount to a fair return, and sometimes the lower federal courts stating explicitly what did constitute such a fair return.

Recent Decisions Cited

3. There have been recent decisions of the federal courts affecting orders of public service commissions. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company vs. Missouri, 262 U. S. 276, overruled the commission of that state on the ground that it had not allowed a fair return to the local telephone company. There are three decisions of lower federal courts, made within the last few months, upholding the right of certain gas companies to an 8 per cent dividend. Telephone companies obviously need large amounts of new capital more than gas companies. In the case we decided, an outstanding fact was that the increased demand for telephone service on the part of the public required an expenditure of over $20,000,000 a year for the next three or four years.

In order to raise these large sums of money in such a short time, a fair dividend must, of course, be paid upon the capital stock. The price in the open market of small amounts of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company stock of an 8 per cent basis, the past few years, apparently indicated that the large blocks of stock mentioned above could not be marketed at par, as required by law, on any lesser basis than the present dividend.

We stated in our opinions, however, that this condition ought not to be permanent, and that a dividend of 7 per cent should be possible in the not remote future. Our Legislature, in 1918, thought that a 6 per cent dividend would accomplish this purpose in the case of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The fact, however, that its common stock has never reached par and is now quoted around 78½ has prevented and still prevents this company from selling any common stock to finance its needs.

Power to Reduce Rates

4. This brings us to your next question as to our authority over dividends and stock issues. We have no direct control of dividends. Any direct action on them would come into conflict with the Constitution of the United States if it deprived the company of a fair return. We have no authority whatsoever over the stock issues of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Quoting from page 7 of our opinion:

"These are matters of serious concern and fraught with possible dangers to the public welfare. We have no power in this matter which we can exercise without doing more harm than good to the public, and are of the opinion that this subject merits the attention of the Great and General Court.

5. In reply to your next question we beg to state that this department can promptly reduce these rates whenever they appear to be too high. A substantial part of the increases could be figured with approximate accuracy; another part of them was, however, somewhat a matter of estimate. There is no reason why this department cannot deal with a situation as soon as it develops through experience.

6. The company estimated no reduced revenue as a result of increased rates. From our experience in other somewhat similar matters we are rather inclined to think that the company had minimized this element. However, telephones probably differ from the street railways in this respect. While we have tried to give that element some weight, we made no substantial allowances for it.

7. In reply to your last question, we are submitting a memorandum in some detail prepared by the chief of our telephone division. It will be noted that, generally speaking, there have been little or no increases on rural lines, that those on residence service have been comparatively small, that the increases on small business have been larger, but that the greatest burden, relatively speaking, is placed upon the large business users.

May we be permitted to point out, also, that during the present 10-year period of high commodity and labor prices the only increase the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has received, in addition to the one under discussion, which amounts to about 20 per cent, although their rates were reduced in 1910 by this Commonwealth, was one of approximately 15 per cent in 1919, granted by the officials of the United States Government.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public organ recital by Arthur M. Phelps, Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, 7:15.

Harvard Summer School: the "Jitney Players" give four plays on steps of Widener Library, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Empire (Salem)—"A Successful Calamity," 8:30.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

Fenway — "The Manicure Girl" and "Welcome Home."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard Summer School: Lecture on "Vacuum Tubes and Their Applications" by Dr. Emory L. Chaffee, associate professor, Cruft High Tension Electrical Laboratory, 4.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts; Social day, at the home, 2:30.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Chicago, Fenway Park, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Movement to Prevent Crime Held to Need Public's Study

New Jersey Commissioner Advocates Reform in Methods of Court and Prison Practice

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5 (Special)—A national crime commission, to achieve best results, should make the facts relative to crime plain to the average citizen, in the opinion of Burdette G. Lewis, one of the foremost criminologists of the United States and state commissioner for institutions and agencies of New Jersey, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here.

Mr. Lewis was formerly commissioner of correction in New York City, where he was well-known for his efforts to solve the so-called crime problem and at the same time effect, by prison reforms and other means, the rehabilitation of the criminal. He is vice-president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, a member of the National Conference on Social Work, the Prison Association and other organizations actively working to lessen the crime record of the United States and improve social conditions.

Determination of Sentence

Mr. Lewis stressed the need of betterments in the prisons. He advocated radical departure from present methods of handling persons convicted of criminal offenses, declaring public interest demands the prisoner should be sent to a proper kind of institution for a period of time, which ought to be determined by a group of experts after he has been studied and worked with instead of before he is sentenced.

Mr. Lewis outlined very briefly what he thought the national crime commission, proposed at the meeting of New York City leaders with Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, should do, when asked for his views of the proposal to organize such a commission.

"The proposed national crime commission should be well worth while if it conveys to the average citizen the facts about the crime situation," Mr. Lewis said. "Since 1870 prison administrators, many experienced judges and others, have advocated, without general support, an almost complete change in America's method of handling both the potential and the real criminal.

Study of Causes

"This proposed commission would do well to focus the attention of the public upon the nature and character of each and every criminal who is operating today. It should find out why he is a criminal, why he doesn't stop being a criminal and how the public most effectively can stop him if he doesn't want to stop himself.

"There has been altogether too much generalizing about the extent of crime, the nature of the criminal, or what will prevent the criminal from continuing his life of crime. There has been too little fact-finding with respect to environmental conditions and other matters relating to the individual criminal himself.

"Those who are interested in finding out the causes of crime are often misrepresented to the public as presenting the idea that the criminal is defective, for the purpose of helping him escape just punishment. As a matter of fact, with rare exception, these experts do it to indicate why the prisoner should be kept under public control and supervision instead of being released and allowed to go scot free.

Ineffective Methods

"It is not generally understood that those who know the criminal best are the ones who want to hold him for the longest time in prison or under effective public supervision. Unfortunately they get little support and are often accused of lack of sentiment and understanding by those who should be the first to support such a policy. Those who unwittingly deplore what they mistake to be the present tendency of institutional administrators, and other experts, are the first to complain of the existence of the so-called crime waves.

"I believe the judge who tries the case should share his responsibility for sentencing the convicted offender with other experts in other fields, which procedure has already been demonstrated in many juvenile courts.

Better Prison Structures

"Another fact the public should remember is that their present prison structures are unfit to provide work, treatment and proper training, nor are they half large enough to take care of the number of prisoners who should be held in them for much longer time than at present. These prisons are often forced to release all kinds of prisoners, on the chance that they may make good, in order to make room for other criminals who have just been convicted.

"For 20 years those who know the criminal best have been prophesying the present crime situation. They are equally confident that the present situation is only a tithe of what will happen if the whole problem is not attacked seriously, not merely in one direction, but in every direction.

"The attack itself must be upon fundamentals and not upon mere symptoms. This, I believe, is what former Ambassador Richard Washburn Child and those associated with him have in view."

BAN ON CRIME NEWS SOUGHT

Chicago Episcopal Clergy Call for Raising of Press Standards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Exploitation of crime and scandal in the public press through sensational narrations with lurid details is blamed by many Episcopal clergymen here as one of the outstanding causes of lawlessness and present moral conditions.

In a survey conducted by The Diocese of Chicago, a monthly magazine published under supervision of the Church Club of Chicago, sensational newspapers were named among leading causes of crime, along with indifference of parents and lack of proper home life, absence of religious training, courts, war, lack of law enforcement, disrespect for law, and materialism.

Cause of Lawlessness

"Under the false pretense that crime and scandal is what the public wants, newspapers have continued to publish such news," wrote the Rev. Duncan H. Browne of St. James' Church. "That is one of the great causes of growing lawlessness and increase in crime. Every citizen should protest such action."

He declared it to be a "public duty for every citizen to write to the editor of every newspaper in Chicago that he is opposed to publication of such news items and the prominent space which they have been made to occupy," and continued:

"Convince the press that the public wants and demands news of a higher and far more moral quality. The sanctity of the home demands it; the safety of the Nation compels it.

Must Express Views

"Doubtless in every community there are some people who crave this sort of news and welcome its publication. Because they talk the most and the loudest is not necessarily indicative that they are in the majority. Indeed, I believe the good element in the city is numerically in the lead, but modest about expressing their views.

"The time has come for every citizen who wants to see high moral standards maintained in the city of Chicago to drop this false modesty and assert his rights."

Dean William C. DeWitt of Western Theological Seminary, suggested: "Penalize every medium contributing to criminality, such as yellow newspapers, and provide wholesome occupations and interests for your people."

The Rev. M. B. Williams of Incarnation Church responded in part to the request for his opinion, "The public press is responsible for general disregard for law." The Rev. R. J. Lee of Hinsdale Church gave the press as one of the outstanding causes of crime.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature, moderate variable winds.

New England: Mostly cloudy, with showers tonight and Thursday; cooler on the coast tonight, moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Memphis	72
Atlantic City	68	Montreal	72
Boston	73	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	76
Calgary	48	New York	72
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	70
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	70	San Francisco	52
Galveston	78	St. Louis	68
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	64
Helena	58	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	74	Tampa	76
Kansas City	72	Washington	64
Los Angeles	84		

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)

Wednesday, 1 p. m. Thursday, 1:06 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

REICH DRAFTING BUSINESS PACTS

Belgium Grants Favored Nation Clause—Tageblatt Attacks American Attitude

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 5—The Reichstag committee for the examination of commercial treaties discussed the draft of a temporary commercial treaty between Germany and Belgium today. This treaty will differ from others signed by Germany, in so far as it contains the most favored nation clause in its most liberal form, including the Belgian colonies. Nevertheless, the Belgian Government appears little inclined to permit German subjects to settle down in the Congo, and the German Government, therefore, will take up the matter with Brussels again.

The commercial treaty between Germany and the United States will also soon come up for discussion in the Reichstag. The Berliner Tageblatt attacks the American attitude toward this treaty, referring primarily to sections of the Jones Act, giving American vessels preferential treatment. The Senate's suggestion to the President to delay the operation of the provisions of the Jones Act for one year after the ratification of the treaty is described as unfavorably affecting the underlying idea of the "treaty of friendship" between Germany and the United States, since the commercial treaty was drafted for a period of 10 years.

The editorial then attacks the American anti-dumping tariffs on the ground that they are not in accordance with article seven of the treaty, granting Germany the most favored nation rights.

In the meantime the commercial war between Germany and Poland which was caused by the failure to draft a commercial agreement between the two countries, and which is carried on by both sides with extreme heat, may be intensified by further importation embargoes contemplated by the Polish Government, according to reports from Warsaw. German business circles, however, display calmness, declaring they can wait and that the present struggle is affecting Poland more than Germany.

WORCESTER RECEIVES PAUL REVERE PRINT

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—A rare relic of Revolutionary days, an impression from a copper plate engraved by Paul Revere and from which was struck off a great number of 42-shilling bills, has been added to the museum of the American Antiquarian Society here. The plate was resoued by a brass founder at Montrose, Scotland, 125 years ago from junk gathered for smelting. He gave it to the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of his town, which notified the American society of the find and sent the impression.

Paul Revere, one of the three master engravers in all the colonies, was called upon by the Massachusetts Congress shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill to engrave the plate. The paper money was to be used as legal tender to defray the expense of the war against Great Britain.

CONSTRUCTIVE NEWS IS ASKED

Every Article Should Promote Child's Welfare, Says Ohio Educator

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The educator has a right to ask that every newspaper article be so written that it will promote the welfare of children, declared Clyde R. Miller, director of publications for the Cleveland public schools, speaking before the Summer School Assembly of New York University here.

"A newspaper which is sensational at the expense of the children," Mr. Miller said, "is as great a menace to their welfare as is the educator who selfishly seeks his own aggrandizement at the expense of his pupils."

Mr. Miller urged all educators to learn something of newspaper work from first-hand experience.

"If the school administrator who now spends his vacations and some of his salary in post-graduate courses at universities would put in at least one vacation working as a reporter on a newspaper he would gain far more, in many cases, than he could get in a summer school curriculum. After that experience he would have the newspaper worker's point of view," he said.

"Among other things he would understand that if he wants more newspapers with an appeal to persons of education, refinement and discernment, he must make a public with these qualities. This is the business of the educator."

Mr. Miller added that it is not difficult to obtain public support for the kind of school which was in operation 25 or 30 years ago.

"Many adults when they think of school, think of the kind they attended as children, which they think is good enough for the children of today," he said. "These people fail to see that because America in these recent years has been going through the processes of industrialization, immigration and urbanization, children require schools vastly different from those of a generation ago."

B. & M. STARTS BUSSES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lines May Supplant Part of Present Rail Service

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Transportation Company has begun operation of motor bus services between Plymouth, N. H., and Lincoln, N. H., the first of a series of lines which have been authorized by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission over protests of communities effected who believe it is an entering wedge for the abandonment of Boston & Maine Railroad lines.

The line from Concord to Newport, along Lake Sunapee, will be started in a week or 10 days. The line between Franklin and Bristol, with a possible extension to Newfound Lake, will be operated shortly afterward.

The first two of these motorcoach routes are being established primarily as seasonal lines to supplement existing train service, it is announced. The other line, which parallels the Bristol branch of the Boston & Maine from Franklin to Bristol, and thence into new territory, may eventually displace the present unprofitable train operation, Boston & Maine officials have said.

The commission calls attention to th annual net loss of $6200 in passenger service on the Bristol branch, and says that the falling off in railroad tickets sales means that people are traveling in some other way. The growth in automobile traffic is cited.

RURAL LANDSCAPES TO BE PROTECTED

Rhode Island Women Begin Anti-Billboard Campaign

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5 (Special)—A campaign against objectionable billboard advertising is under way in this State by the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Philip S. Carey, chairman of a committee, has issued a statement in which she says that the campaign will follow lines along which federations of women's clubs have been successful. The complete abolition of outdoor advertising will not be attempted but the restriction of advertising to commercial districts will be the aim of the movement.

"After all, they say, the major purpose of such advertising," Mrs. Carey asserts, "is to catch the eye of women. But these outdoor boards have made us so resentful by their assumption of superiority over a beauty they try to hide, that they only serve to many of us as fine reasons for not buying the products they advertise."

ESPERIA ON FLIGHT FROM ROME TO TRIPOLI

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 5—Italy's fine airship, the Esperia, formedly a Zeppelin, is taking a 24-hour trip from Rome to Tripoli and return, carrying four undersecretaries of state: Signor Bonzani of the Air Department, Signor Grandi of the Foreign Affairs, Signor Suardo of the Premier's Department, and Signor Cantalupo of the Colonial Department. Signor Valle, flight commandant and war ace, commands, with 16 persons aboard, including crew and passengers.

The flight is undertaken chiefly as an experiment for an ulterior regular air service from Rome to Italy's African colonies.

Art Exhibit, Magnolia

MAGNOLIA, Mass. — At Del Monte, Magnolia, Aug. 6, 7 and 8, Sally Cross Bil and Carroll Bill will show painted screens, portraits of children, decorative overmantles, pastels of flowers and water color paintings of many subjects.

CANADA STOCKMEN ACTIVE

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian and Argentine cattle raisers will be in active competition soon for Japanese markets. While Canada is rapidly expanding its cattle shipments to Japan, Japanese shipping lines are planning to extend their South American services shortly to develop the shipment of cattle from the Argentine.

RESERVES REACH PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5 (AP)—Five Eagle boats have arrived here from Block Island with 200 naval reserves of the third district, embracing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Commander Nelson Pickering is in charge. The 15-days' cruise will end on Aug. 15.

BRITAIN WANTS FRENCH ACTION OVER ITS DEBTS

Government Is Becoming Impatient and Settlement Is to Be Pressed For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 5—The British Treasury is becoming increasingly impatient at the French Government's attitude regarding its debt. Whether Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, comes or not, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, means to press his case for an immediate settlement, by which France would commence payment on a rising scale. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from an exceptional source that the British Treasury view is that France is in a position to pay from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000 per year, for it is estimated that its trade balance this year will be not less than £100,000,000, while it is doubtful whether Great Britain will be able to maintain last year's balance of £29,000,000.

The scheme that the Treasury has in mind is a funding arrangement which would decide the sum which France is expected to pay in normal years, which should not be less than £20,000,000. For the first five years Great Britain is prepared to accept less, on the condition that an immediate payment is made, which should gradually increase to the normal figure.

As to the French demand that Great Britain should take over part of the German obligation to France and collect it itself, the Treasury will not consent, but is prepared to make part of the French debt dependent on German payments to France, provided priority is given to British claims.

Mr. Churchill has not departed from the idea of the Balfour note that Great Britain expects no more from its continental debtors, Germany included, than it has to pay America. The determination of the British Government to press the French for payment has nothing to do with the coal subsidy. The claim for settlement is based on the consideration that France is far better able to pay interest on its debt than the British taxpayer, who has so patiently paid it on behalf of the French taxpayer.

TAX PAID UNDER PROTEST

Under protest, Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, paid $43.08 when two constables armed with a warrant issued by Henry F. Lehan, Cambridge city treasurer, called at his office in the courthouse at Cambridge and threatened immediate arrest if he did not pay. Mr. Lehan alleges that the sum represents the lawful tax upon Mr. Reading's automobile for the year 1922 with accrued interest and other charges. Mr. Reading, in a statement, says that the property tax on his automobile for 1922 was rightfully paid in Somerville and that Mr. Lehan knew this to be the case.

KLAN MAY FILE SUIT AGAINST TOWN

Seek Damages for Injuries Done by Mob in Westwood

WESTWOOD, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—Suit against the town of Westwood for damages which resulted when several hundred persons destroyed farmhouse property near the Boston-Providence road in this town where a Ku Klux Klan meeting was being held may be filed by officers of the Klan acting for Stephen Illsley, the owner.

It is alleged by officers of the klan that the damages resulted when town police failed to give adequate protection. A corps of lawyers are now investigating the situation, and the amount of damage is being appraised.

Charles U. Lewis, Massachusetts organizer for the Klan, said that the meeting had been planned simply as a religious service. Application was made for police protection, but he said that the few officers who put in an appearance did nothing to avert trouble.

MR. CARR NAMED "FIN. COM." HEAD

Charles L. Carr was today appointed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission by Governor Fuller to succeed Michael H. Sullivan, who has been chairman for the past five years.

Mr. Carr has been a member of the commission for several years. He was first appointed in 1913 and served for four years, and was reappointed in 1923 by Gov. Channing H. Cox.

Members of the commission and those connected with its work were gratified by the apointment of Mr. Carr, because he is conversant with the operation of the board and knows Boston financial conditions from practical experience. He is a Republican.

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6.55 PM. Ar. W. Palm Beach	Lv.	9.55 AM.
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GAIN IS SHOWN IN EMPLOYMENT

Demand for Skilled Shipbuilders and Laborers—Service Men Placed

Improvement of employment conditions in Massachusetts during July, 1925, over July, 1924, is indicated by records of the Massachusetts Public Employment Office at Boston. During the month 1340 persons were called for by employers, which was a decrease of 277, or 17 per cent, from the figures of June, but an increase of 251, or 23 per cent, over July, 1924. The number of positions reported filled for the month was 1073, a decrease of 275, or 20 per cent, from the June placements, but an increase of 222, or 26 per cent, over July of last year. The attendance of applicants for employment during the month was 24,851, a decrease of 1034, or 4 per cent, from June, but an increase of 2428, or 11 per cent, over July last year.

During the month 1734 service men (1187 soldiers and 547 sailors) visited the office in search of work. Of this number 85 (66 soldiers and 19 sailors) called at the office for the first time and were registered. Positions were offered to 198 (145 soldiers and 53 sailors), and of this number 173 (125 soldiers and 48 sailors) obtained positions.

Demand for Shipbuilders

In the men's skilled department, the principal demand was from the shipyards, where riveters, marine pipefitters, sheet metal workers, valve and engine assemblers, outside machinists, electric welders, carpenters, joiners and wood millmen were needed. From the metal department there was a fair demand for repair machinists, machinists, lathe hands, millwrights, wire spinners and wire millmen. There was a good demand for plumbers from the building trades, with only a small supply of applicants. During the early part of the month there was a good demand for electricians, but it fell off considerably during the latter part.

A fair demand was made for carpenters but the supply of finishers could not meet the demand without considerable delay, while calls for jobbing and rough carpenters were easily filled. There was scarcely any demand for painters with hundreds of these applicants visiting the office daily. All other branches of this industry were very quiet. The steam trades and the printing industry were very quiet with only a few calls for vacation jobs from the former and a few calls for press feeders from the latter. The general trades showed a larger diversity of calls than during the previous months. The demand included automobile repairmen, automobile battery men, radiator men, rubber mixers, spreaders and calender men, box makers, enamelers, japanners, stock cutters and fitters for buildings.

Farmers Needed

In the men's unskilled department the demand for able-bodied laborers fell off considerably with only a limited supply of competent applicants on hand. There was a slight demand for farmers who can milk, but the supply was negligible. Culinary workers in hotels and restaurants at the summer resorts were in good demand with an ample supply of applicants. The call from the local hotels and restaurants was fair.

The demand for boys was a little better this month but the number of applicants for work far exceeded the demand. A large group of high school boys, desirous of office work, visited the office but there was no demand for their services.

There was a little activity in the women's department, the principal call being for waitresses at the summer resorts, with only a small supply of applicants for this work. There was some demand for experienced power stitchers on cloth and leatherette with a fair supply of competent help to draw from. There were also a few orders from the shoe factories but experienced help in this line was scarce.

The number of people called for by employers was 1340 as compared with 1089 in 1924; 1498 in 1923; 1383 in 1922; 1147 in 1921; 2016 in 1920.

The number of positions reported filled was 1073 as compared with 851 in 1924; 1010 in 1923; 936 in 1922; 894 in 1921; 1285 in 1920.

VACATION CAMP IS FOR FARM WOMEN

Vermont University Extension Service Starts New Idea

CONCORD, Vt., Aug. 5 (Special)—What is probably the first vacation camp for farm women in New England will be held here Aug. 13 to 16 under the direction of members of the Extension Service of the University of Vermont, Burlington. The camp will be conducted as an experiment.

The program will be devoted almost exclusively to recreation and rest. In addition there will be daily instruction in three projects, nutrition, clothing and home management.

Miss Mae C. Gilfillon, home demonstration agent in Caledonia County, will be in charge of the camp. Her assistants are Miss Emma A. Fuller, home economics specialist; Miss Alida Fairbanks, clothing assistant, and Miss Marjorie E. Luce, home demonstration agents' leader.

Alaskan Dog Ready to "Carry On" United States Mail Brought by Airplane



Kadel & Herbert, New York

This Picture Was Taken at McGrath, on the Kuskokwin River, the North Terminal of the Mail Service. From This Point Dog Teams Transport the Mail Into and From the Arctic Circle. A White Man Mushed 1500 Miles to Get Views of Northern Regions

Collection of City Directories at Library Aid to Business Men

Names and Addresses of Individuals in American or Foreign Cities Easily Found—Exchange System Employed to Supply Books

"I suppose this is an idle thing to ask, but I seem nearly at my wits' end; I need very much to get the name of a certain perfumer in Paris and I cannot think of it," prefaced a woman who had entered the information room of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square. "Do you know of any way in which I might find it?"

"Right here," said John H. Reardon, head of the information department. Crossing the room and taking down a bulky volume he turned its leaves briskly. "I dare say we can give you the street and number and the telephone number, too, if you want it," he said. With that he placed before her a long list of perfumers having offices in Paris, among which was the desired name. Turning the book over the woman found that it was a directory of the city of Paris, France.

Many Inquiries Made

"We have many calls like yours," Mr. Reardon explained in response to her surprise. "See here," and he brushed his fingers lightly along the shelves. There were city directories of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and many other cities, some of back dates, some of 1924; there was one of London, and Mr. Reardon stated that soon there would be one of Berlin. There were dozens of telephone directories and numerous commercial directories, some of them specialized.

Formerly the hotels carried directories of the largest cities of the United States and one or two commercial directories, for the benefit of their patrons, but the practice was discontinued in Boston a few years ago and the hotel men considered a plan of uniting to maintain a room in some convenient location where all such information would be kept. But they never put it through for some reason and Mr. Reardon undertook to build up such a service as a proper adjunct of public library work.

Directories Are Expensive

"Directories are expensive," Mr. Reardon resumed. "Sometimes they cost $25 and $30. That makes the latest ones almost prohibitive for a library, but we find that last year's does almost as well for us and so we are working out a system of exchange with other cities. We have asked business houses when replacing old directories with later ones to telephone to us that we may have the old ones. We send for them, and then make even exchanges for directories of other cities. The more Boston directories we have the more we can get those of other places and keep them up to date—that is, just a year behind the new issue. Our Boston friends are responding so well to our appeal for directories of 1924 that I think we shall be able to bring our file up to 1924 and add a good many new ones. Telephone directories are inexpensive, so we buy them outright, as we do some commercial directories also."

Recently a man came in who wanted a list of glove makers in London and there was a call for the address of a certain business firm somewhere in South Africa. Both were supplied.

It is quite a simple matter, Mr. Reardon says. There is an enormous literature on that sort of thing. All one has to do is to collect it just as one would collect the literature on astronomy or mathematics, and classify it so as to make it easily available.

The business man is not the only one who finds the service valuable. There are those who through it have found themselves reunited with friends whose addresses they had lost, and had not heard from for many years. There are others who, while not in business, have occasion to communicate with friends, relatives or acquaintances whose addresses they do not know but they easily learn by consulting a directory or telephone book on file at the Boston Public Library.

BOSTON-HAVANA AIR SERVICE

Eighteen-hour airplane passenger service from Boston to Havana, Cuba, may be established soon, according to word received by Mayor Curley. A twin-engined transport airplane with accommodations for 14 persons is scheduled to arrive in Boston from New York tomorrow or Friday to open the service.

BASS DISCUSSES MOSES ON COURT

Says Senator Must Swing to Coolidge View If He Wants Renomination

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5 (Special)—Notice has been served upon George H. Moses, president protempore of the United States Senate, that he must change his position on the issue of the World Court from one of opposition to one of support for President Coolidge's advocacy of American participation if he expects to be renominated in the Republican primary in New Hampshire next year.

In an open letter to the New Hampshire Republicans, Robert P. Bass, formerly Governor, calls upon the senior Senator to either follow the example of Senator George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania and came over to President Coolidge's viewpoint, or the Republicans of New Hampshire will hold him responsible.

Bass Likely Candidate

This is taken to mean, as was indicated by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent some weeks ago, that Mr. Bass will be a candidate in the primary against Senator Moses on the issue of the World Court. There is not the slightest expectation that Senator Moses will change his position, as Senator Pepper is reported to have done.

A formal declaration from Mr. Bass that he is a candidate is expected soon. The Bass challenge to Senator Moses reads in part:

Senator Moses has a long and striking record on foreign relations. He was a prominent member of the small band of irreconcilables who stood for a policy of isolation. Doubtless, as a result of sincere convictions, he has severely criticized the World Court in many of his speeches.

Last winter in an open letter, I urged our senior Senator to support the Harding-Coolidge plan for participation in the World Court. Later a large group of prominent New Hampshire citizens again urged him to change his position on this issue.

The Moses Answer

In answer to this appeal, he referred them to the Pepper plan, which had been reported to the Senate by his committee. He did not then explain what everyone now understands, namely that the Pepper recollection would further delay action on the administration plan for our participation in the World Court, and would, in all probability, indefinitely postpone our participation in that court.

He took occasion, however, to remind his constituents that any friend of the court could bring the World Court before the Senate for consideration. And yet, in the closing days of the session last March, when Senator King moved that the Senate go into executive session to consider the World Court, Moses blocked further action by moving to lay that motion on the table.

By trying to defer or block action in the court which has been so patiently and consistently urged by President Coolidge, Senator Moses has carried his advocacy of isolation to such an extreme that he has fallen out of step with the public opinion of the country and of his own State.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS

The award of five scholarships in the School of Education of Boston University was announced yesterday by Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the school. Further scholarships may be awarded, it was said. Every normal school in New England will be represented. The scholarships, for $100 each, have been awarded this year on a new competitive basis. Formerly normal school principals nominated members of the graduating classes for appointment, but this year Dean Wilde and the school faculty made the choices on the basis of scholastic standing in normal school.

Winners were Miss Gertrude M. Cunningham of Waltham, chosen from the Fitchburg Normal School; Miss Elizabeth Curtis of Castleton, Vt., from the Castleton Normal School; Miss Evelyn Lindell of Danbury, Conn., from the Danbury Normal School; Miss Ellen Packard of Wakefield, Framingham State Normal School; and Miss Dorothy F. Gibb of Dedham, Lowell State Normal School.

Kansas City Bars Curb Gas Pumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5

A COURT decision upholding authority of the Park Board has opened the way to clearing all boulevards of Kansas City of gasoline curb pumps, overhead signs and similar obstructions. The court ruling, made on appeal of a few curb pump owners on Broadway Boulevard, held in effect that the Park Board had sole power with respect to the boulevards of the city. The ruling invalidated special permits by the City Council for erection of the obstructions.

Seeking to exercise its authority by peaceable means the Park Board has obtained the consent of boulevard curb pump owners, with but a single exception, to remove the pumps voluntarily. Removal is to be effected by Sept. 1. Few overhead signs had been erected on boulevard buildings. Some of these already have been removed voluntarily and the others are to come down.

COURT EXTENDS DRY ACT PAST 3-MILE LIMIT

(Continued from Page 1)

hol and liquors was the intent of the order. The process of decentralization of this function has been going on for at least a year under Mr. Haynes' direction. As a matter of fact a majority of the total permits issued have already been placed in the hands of state directors throughout the country for their final disposition without coming to Washington for permission or verification of their final action unless there is some doubt in the thought of the state director as to the admissibility or legality of the issuance of a particular permit.

About a year ago Mr. Haynes himself signed an order directing that $8,000 out of the 140,000 permits issued annually be placed in the hands of state directors for final action. These were the permits issued to physicians. It had been made plain to Mr. Haynes that forwarding these permits to Washington for confirmation was a duplication of work, resulted in unnecessary delays and consequently was uneconomical. Therefore he signed the order to have the power placed in the hands of the state directors.

This was followed later by another order covering 16,000 permits annually issued to druggists who do not use any more than 15 gallons of alcohol during a quarter. This raised the number of decentralized permits to 104,000 with 36,000 remaining, and the recent order is looked upon as a confirmation of that action and an inclusion of the 36,000 remaining in the decentralization process. This 36,000 includes manufacturing, denaturing, and dealcoholizing permits, the ones that have in the past been the most troublesome, and therefore were brought to Washington for closer attention.

Bimini, Once Rich With Rum Money, Now Destitute

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 4 (AP)—Bimini Island, which rose to wealth when prohibition in the United States caused it to become a bootleggers' rendezvous, is down and out. The last case of the huge quantity of American rye whisky which was exported from American shores to Bimini and placed in bond there, has been withdrawn and after years of plenty many Biminians face poverty.

"I regret to put on record as the year closes that the prospects at Bimini are very gloomy indeed," writes W. T. Cleare, commissioner of Bimini, in his report to the Colonial Government. "For the past four years Bimini has been to the front owing to the fact that large quantities of liquor were bonded and disposed of at this port and that it was to some extent patronized by tourists.

"The last case of whisky has been taken out of bond and the tourists do not come. The hotel has proved a white elephant and the port of North Bimini is almost devoid of all commerce or industries. The glory of Bimini has departed. As it was 25 years ago so it is today and even worse."

APPOINTMENT DEFERRED

Action upon the appointment by Mayor Curley of Raymond P. Delano as a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission to succeed Thomas P. Glynn, chairman, was deferred until next week by the Civil Service Commission. Reappointment of Louis K. Rourke, Thomas F. Sullivan and Francis E. Slattery to the Boston Transit Commission was approved.

ELASTIC TARIFF HELD SETBACK TO BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

have gained for themselves an enviable position. They have passed out of the pioneer stage into one of permanence, they have succeeded in bringing about the present epoch of tranquillity and stabilization in the milk trade.

Milk Strife Ended

"I believe that the era of milk wars is over. It is doubtful if ever again this country will see producers and distributors of several great metropolitan areas simultaneously at war with each other and all parties, including the consumer, suffering thereby.

"These wars are over because the organized producers have grown powerful enough to demand respect and to enforce fair dealing and because, being co-operatives, they are conscious that they have at least a semipublic purpose. Instead of strife there are at the present time in many parts of the United States intelligent, public spirited members of the commercial dairy trade who are working with the producers' organizations in a conscientious effort to reduce distributing costs and to make it possible for urban consumers to secure the greatest volume of milk and its products at the lowest possible cost and also give the man who milks the cows a square deal."

C. I. Cohee, director of the Department of Quality Control of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, asked the members of the Institute for support in the Council's fight for standardization of milk throughout the country.

Grain Movement Accelerated by Latest Co-opoerative

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (Special)—To assist in movement of grain as directly as possible from elevators operated by farmers to terminal markets, the National Farmers Elevator Co-operative has been incorporated in Illinois, it is announced. S. J. Cottoington of Stanhope, Ia., long identified with farmers' elevator organizations in Iowa, is president. Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill., is secretary.

Development of a central sales agency to be owned and controlled by farmer owners of elevators is an objective.

"There are about 600 farmers' elevators in Illinois alone," said Chester C. Davis, director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association in commenting on the new organization. "It was with representatives of these elevators offices of farmers' grain dealers' associations of Illinois and Iowa that we co-operated to develop a central sales agency."

Mr. Davis also announced that "more grain grown by Illinois farmers is marketed through their own farmers elevators than in any other state."

"United States Department of Agriculture report shows that farmers organizations in this State handle grain with annual business of $52,445,000, which is 30 per cent greater than Iowa's record, and Iowa is second," he continued.

DRUNKEN DRIVER SENTENCED

Seven months in the house of correction, six for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and one month for operating after his license had been revoked, was the sentence imposed upon Thomas J. Sullivan of Dorchester by Judge Charles J. Brown in the East Boston district court yesterday. Sullivan appealed and was held in $1000 bail for the September term of the Suffolk Superior Court.

COURT COMPROMISE WARNING SOUNDED BY TWO SENATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

not members of the convention, but are known to be in accord with the pledge, constitute a very large majority of the Republican membership of the Senate," Mr. Lenroot declared. "There can, therefore, be no possible reason for any compromise with those Senators who are opposed to the court and I am satisfied there will be none.

"This plank dealt with a major question before the people and if it is not carried out in good faith, then they will have a right to believe that the party that violated it was dishonest with them in making it.

About Party Declaration

"Under this pledge no additional reservations other than clarifying ones can honestly be made by a majority of the Senate. In the last Congress, Senators were at liberty to express and adhere to their own individual views, but since then both parties have acted upon the subject and Senators who were silent upon the question during the campaign, thereby signifying their acceptance of their party's declarations, are, it seems to me, bound to support the party declaration now.

"If any other course be pursued then there is no such thing as party responsibility.

"While this is not a partisan question, because both parties are in accord upon it, I hope and believe that a majority of the Republican Senators will support the party platform, in the making of reservations and in the final action, but if they should not, a sufficient number of Republicans will join with the Democrats, who are in accord with the pledge, in determining what the reservations shall be.

"As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as a Senator on the floor I shall do everything within my power to carry out the pledge of the Republican Party and will enter into no compromise with the enemies of the court that will in any way conflict with the contract the party has made with the people."

World News in Brief

Rome (AP)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has approved a plan for the transformation of the Palazzo Venezia into an establishment to house the offices of the Premier of Italy. It will be called the Government Palace. The palace for many years belonged to Austria and served as the Austrian Embassy.

Havana (AP)—The concession granted the Intercontinental Telephone & Telegraph Company, which planned to establish a cable service between Cuba and the United States, has been revoked.

Managua, Nicaragua (AP)—Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister to Nicaragua, has arrived here.

Pittsburgh (AP)—In a court decree the executors of the estate of Henry Clay Frick are directed to pay $472,335,98 in inheritance taxes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

Frick real estate and personal property in all places was valued at $89,595,084.27. More than $1,900,650 in inheritance taxes had been paid by the executors prior to today's decree.

Tacoma, Wash. (AP)—The highways of Washington have received $6,175,300 from the state gasoline tax since Aug. 31, 1921. The tax now is two cents a gallon, having been raised from the original one cent levy. At present the yield from the tax is close to $250,000 monthly, a sum sufficient to pave 10 miles of highway that already has been graded. All money from the gasoline tax is used to build roads.

New York (AP)—Clarence Darrow, chief defense counsel in the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., has notified the Civil Liberties Union, which financed the trial, that he did not desire to be reimbursed for his expenses.

Pwllheli, Wales (AP)—The bard's crown of the Welsh eisteddfod, national festival for the encouragement of music and literature, has been won for the third time by the Rev. William S. Evans of Bridgend, Wales, who was the winner in 1913, and again in 1917.

New York (AP)—American steamship companies are swamped with applications for jobs by experienced seamen and officers, according to statements of steamship operators, who say that the supply of marine workers has not been so large since the strike of 1921.

Washington (AP)—The shield of the United States has been adopted as a model for the outline of route markers for the system of national highways being worked out by the joint board for interstate highways in session here.

Rome (AP)—The Italian dirigible Esperia returned to the Ciampino air station near here from her flight to Tripoli, North Africa, having covered the distance of about 1600 miles in 24 hours.

Washington (AP)—Democratic Senate leaders expect to see President Coolidge's World Court recommendations accepted at the coming session provided the President will stand firm and not traffic with the irreconcilables.

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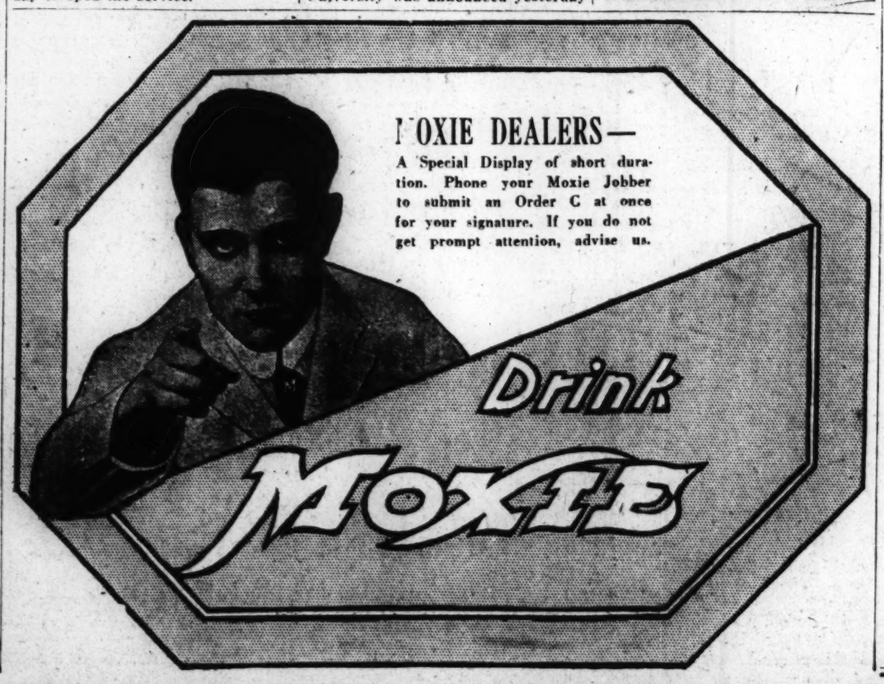
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British and American Policy in Orient Linked at Institute

Professor Toynbee of London Discusses Problems Involved in Interracial Agreements

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 5—"England is watching with keen interest the development of the United States policy toward the civilized Oriental nations of the Pacific," declared Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, London University, at the Institute of Politics.

"Success or failure of the British Empire in solving the problems within its borders probably depends on how America acts It is of vital importance for Great Britain, therefore, to follow the unfolding of American policy. If this brings interracial harmony and friendliness, Great Britain may then be able to contribute something through its own experience, toward aiding America in this vital problem."

Professor Toynbee's statement was made in a symposium on "American Policy Toward Europe," in which Robert Masson, general manager for financial affairs of the Credit Lyonnais, Paris, outlined the French attitude.

Professor Toynbee followed with the British view. Dr. Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University, concluded the discussion with an appeal for the League of Nations, which brought applause.

Mr. Masson, the first speaker, said he would not urge America to join the League of Nations for that was a domestic issue, but he would urge the United States, if only from self interest, to take steps toward foreseeing and forestalling future European crises.

England Much Interested

Professor Toynbee said in part:

"The foreign policy of the United States is a subject which at present excites a vast amount of interest and speculation in England, because not only British statesmen but the British people are thoroughly conscious of the commanding position which the United States holds in the world today.

"It has been interesting to watch how, during the last 10 years, the British people have made up their minds on three points: That the United States is now perhaps the most powerful country in the world; that there is no fundamental incompatibility between the interests and aims of the United States and the British Commonwealth; and that it should be one of the foremost aims of Great Britain to do her part in promoting co-operation between the two countries at every opportunity."

He mentioned the equality of naval strength as a case where England had made a great revolution in its foreign policy "without any doubts and misgivings" because the other nation concerned was the United States. England, like the United States has a traditional shrinking from continental affairs, he continued.

Contact With Orient

But Englishmen notice that their shrinking, "like that of the United States," does not extend to other parts of the world. England is interested in the Mediterranean, Near and Middle East, and Australia and Canada, while, added Professor Toynbee, "your feeling about the Old World does not appear to extend to Latin America, or the Pacific, or the Far East."

One of the great problems of the British Commonwealth, he said, is the contact between English-speaking dominions and civilized Oriental nations, and in this the part played by the United States may well be decisive. Declaring that he intended to speak "frankly," he continued in part:

"Success or failure in solving this and kindred problems may well be decided by almost imponderable changes in the general international atmosphere in the Pacific and the Indian oceans.

Field for Co-operation

"From our point of view it is all-important that racial and cultural animosities should be clamped down, and that political and social alignments should be prevented from following racial and cultural lines. But we, living in an ultima Thule off the coasts of Europe, do not possess the initiative in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. There the United States, and the British Dominions more and more following your lead in this matter, are going to determine whether the atmosphere shall be sultry or whether it shall be clear and serene, and therefore we watch with interest to see what atmosphere you are creating.

"If this atmosphere is favorable to our task, we may possibly find within the framework of our Commonwealth some solution for the problem of the contact between races and civilizations which may be of service to you. If you were unhappily to create an unfavorable atmosphere, we should not only be unable to contribute any solution of this problem but we should hardly be able to avoid failure ourselves. Thus you see that, in this, as in many other fields, your policy is of vital moment to us."

Dr. Gay's Address

Dr. Gay said in part:

"While the American administration insists that debt payments and German reparations are two quite different things, yet the fact remains that as these financial relations ultimately are worked out the United States stands to receive the German payments made under the Dawes plan, through the chief recipients, France, England and Italy. Debts and reparations probably will be practically equalized, and the sum total of German payments variously estimated between $12,000,000,000 and $17,000,000,000 will flow through these intermediaries to the United States.

"There can be no doubt that Germany, having made her own internal debt practically valueless, is able to raise this amount and place it to the credit of the transfer committee. Germany's reparations payments will be increasingly felt in the export of commodities. All past experience indicates that prices in Germany will be depressed, thus inviting purchases from outside. And on the other hand the tendency of prices in the United States will be to stiffen.

"If the Germans have the energy and organizing ability, which we have no reason to doubt, the effect of her outward-flowing goods and services, will be not merely the payment of reparations, but the real establishment in the world of German credit, and the recapturing of and extension of their foreign markets.

Recapturing Markets

"In 30 years of determined and relentless paying of her war indemnity Germany will have rewon far more than she lost in the war."

Turning to the subject of present trade rivalries, Dr. Gay said the present chief American customer and potential commercial rival is Great Britain. "No American wants to see the ancient hostilities that went with past trade competition. As between the United States and Great Britain, such possibilities seem today unthinkable."

Nevertheless the friction is likely to develop, he said, and the right way of forestalling it, he believes, is not by formal alliances.

"What is most to be supported by the good citizens of both countries is the habit of co-operation," he said. In such a case as the attitude toward China he urged the development of a loose common policy to guide the Anglo-Saxon lands. He added, "Let us encourage our trade pioneers to develop methods of arbitration and let the consuls, trade commissions and the like of the two countries seek to settle differences on the frontier, instead of rushing to the cables with complaints to the home office.

"Perhaps more important than the habit of co-operation between the two governments is the network of private commercial agreements and interlocking interests now building up below the political surface."

Predicts League Entry

Taking up the subject of the League of Nations, Dr. Gay said the World War showed the United States to be entangled already in European affairs "in a world grown miraculously smaller."

He continued: "No amount of charitable assistance, no discreet applause, can take the place of America's presence and action in the arena where friends are left struggling with a problem new to them but old here. I cannot believe that the United States will permanently refuse to share the risk of the organized co-operation of nations, when such action is the best and the only effective hope of insurance against another world war."

The interpretation of Articles X and XVI by the League has largely carried out the purposes behind proposed American reservations, he said, and concluded: "Ultimately we shall feel the need of acquiring the habit of international co-operation, of which the League of Nations is the best tool. We can only hope that the League may continue to function, that Europe may not fall back upon its old balances of power before this process of education in the United States has been completed."

Problems in Morocco

Terms purporting to be those for which Abd-el-Krim, Riffian leader against the Spanish and French in Morocco, is contesting, were received here and read by Felix Valyi, editor of the Revue Politique Internationale, Paris, in the discussion of Mediterranean military problems under the joint leadership of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, and Professor Toynbee.

The draft terms include the establishment of an independent Riffian state with status similar to Afghanistan, under guarantee of the League of Nations. These terms were received from the English agent of Abd-el-Krim. In announcing them Mr. Valyi recalled that negotiations are under way between the Riffians and French.

Following the demand for independent nationality under native emir, the Riffians propose that the Sultan of Morocco shall be recognized as their head. The Riffian boundaries would be the north bank of the river Ouergha in the south. The Riff state would include all of Djebala, including Laraiche, Arzilla, and Tetuan. A standing army would be permitted. Spain should keep Ceuta and Melilla, and also the iron-ore mines close to Melilla.

Armistice Is Proposed

As a sign of confidence in these terms the Riffians propose an immediate armistice on their part. The Riffs would return one-third the French and Spanish prisoners without ransom, and withdraw all political agents from the French protectorate.

Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, United States Army, retired, expressed frank sympathy with the Riffians. Sir Frederick described the difficulties the French face in subduing the Riffians.

Abd-el-Krim has consolidated all the tribes under him, Sir Frederick said, and unless peace is soon concluded the rainy season will set in which will hold up French operations for many months.

At Williamstown Institute



PROF. ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE
Discusses American Foreign Policy in Relation to That of British Commonwealth.

THREE-MILE FISHING LIMIT FOR NORWAY

Conference Expected to End in Her Joining Nations

OSLO, July 24 (Special Correspondence)—The three-mile limit in regard to fishery rights now applying to Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany, is expected to be adopted by Norway as the result of a conference in London between delegates of Great Britain and Norway.

It is believed that if Norway adopts the three-mile limit, Great Britain will in turn recognize the Norwegian fjords as territorial waters irrespective of their size, and will further agree to very liberal base lines being drawn as regards the three-mile limit, the question of base lines naturally being a very difficult one owing to the great number of isles and rocks outside the Norwegian coast.

The Oslo Aftenavis appears to have learned from official sources that the Norwegian Government will recommend the adoption of the three-mile limit, and the influential conservative daily Tidens Tegen states in an editorial that this is the only rational standpoint for Norway to take. International law shows during the last centuries an evolution toward the extension of the free waters, and as a great seafaring nation it is in the interest of Norway herself to support this evolution.

Practically all the Norwegian whalers, says the Tidens Tegn, operate in waters beyond Norway, while the deep-sea fishermen from Norway constantly are seeking new fishing grounds away from their own shores. Neither must it be forgotten that the Norwegian merchant fleet freely sails the seven seas.

FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN IRON FURNACE READY

Operation of Plant in Natal Marks New Era

NATAL, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The first commercial blast furnace in South Africa will begin operations shortly for the Newcastle Iron and Steel Company, situated on the Natal-Transvaal border in the town of Newcastle, Natal Province, where it is definitely stated pig iron will be produced at the maximum production of about 150 tons a day.

The establishment of this industry will have an important effect in Natal. Coke, for example, will be required at the rate of 5000 tons per month. Over 100 Europeans will be employed at the furnace in all its branches.

The Newcastle Iron and Steel Company are endeavoring to secure practical Government sympathy in the building of a railway line, about six miles long from the ore deposits to the furnace, over which it is estimated some 8000 tons of ore will be hauled monthly. The company, being a newly founded home industry, will enjoy the Government bounty of 15 per ton on pig iron, the bounty to be effective for three years, decreasing by 2s 6d. per ton per year, after the expiration of the three years.

OREGON FISH SURVEY PLANNED

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—Under new administration, with William Lovell Finley at the head, the Oregon Game Commission will co-operate extensively with the United States Bureau of Fisheries. J. R. Russell, in charge of work of the Federal Bureau on the western coast, is making investigations at Diamond Lake. P. B. Hawley, superintendent of the Goverament hatchery at Quinault, Wash., said to be one of the best federal hatchery experts, will be loaned to the state commission by the Government for one month, during which he will make a complete survey of all state hatcheries.

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CARMEN HEARD ON WAGE ISSUE

Eastern Massachusetts Hearings Before Arbitrator Go Over for a Week

The case for the carmen and other employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, in the wage arbitration proceedings before Judge Thomas J. Enright of Lowell, chairman of the arbitration board, is completed. When James H. Vahey, attorney for the carmen, announced that he rested his case, Arthur G. Wadleigh, chairman of the board of trustees of the company, said that the company would put on one witness and then would ask for an adjournment to next week, when it will complete its case. He expected that the company would be able to complete its case in one day.

Philip G. Carleton, general counsel for the company, read the opening argument on behalf of the trustees.

Workmen Testify

For the carmen, Edward P. West of Lynn, employed as a pitman, told of his work. He works in the shops, nine hours a day, six days a week, and receives 57 cents an hour. He agreed that this is a living wage for him, but said he has no family to support. He thought Sunday and holiday work should be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Charles W. Baker of Chelsea, a painter in the Chelsea shops, said he could hardly exist on the present wage which he gets. Under cross-examination the witness admitted that the fact that he had steady employment is worth something and also the protection afforded by the insurance system.

Mr. Carleton recited the history of wage increases on the road and claimed the men have received an increase of 103.5 per cent since December, 1914, as compared with an increase in the cost of living in the same period of 67.3 per cent. Wages increased 30 per cent more than the cost of living, he said.

Mr. Carleton made much of the pension and insurance systems provided by the company. There are 31 men retired and drawing pensions, he said, ranging from $652 down to $433 a year. There are 1059 men out of 1493 insured in amounts ranging from $800 to $2200. To take out this insurance, the average employee would have to pay an annual premium of over $68. This is provided free by the company, he said.

Mr. Carleton dwelt at length on the question of whether the financial condition of the company should be considered in fixing the wages of the men. He claimed that the so-called Ogden award, made by Hugh W. Ogden in 1920, which granted the men a 20 per cent increase in wages, did not justify Mr. Vahey's contention that Mr. Ogden disregarded all consideration of the company's financial condition.

STATE POLICE HEAR FROM MR. GOODWIN

"Education Is Better Than Prosecution," He Says

To spur state police on to increased activity in the interest of safety on the highways during the next few months, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, asks that they do not "waste time on technical violations but consider only those the commission of which result, or may result, in endangering the lives of people on the highways."

Mr. Goodwin points out in the letter that the statute books now contain so many technical regulations that it is difficult for a motorist to drive even a short distance without violating some of them. The policeman should bear in mind, he says, that "education is better than prosecution and that either is preferable to persecution."

The rulings requiring drivers to slow down at intersections and not to "cut in" unless he can see 300 feet ahead were mentioned in the letter as being of especial importance. Defective headlamps and improperly adjusted brakes, when reported to him and which were not fixed after the driver had been duly notified, would result in a revocation of license, he said.

LEGION WARNS LABOR ON PREFERENCE ACT

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—Warning that the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor must not oppose the Veterans' Preference Act in the Legislature unless it wishes a break with the American Legion was issued at the conference of the state branch of the federation by Robert J. White, representing Commander Harlow of the Legion.

MOTHS



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College Students as Seamen?—Fine!

Shipping Board Officials Indorse "New School"—Says "Boys" Get Good Marks

American college students who desire summer work on American steamers are giving satisfaction to the United States Shipping Board, following adoption of a policy two years ago, whereby such training was made possible on American boats. The local office of the United States Sea Service Bureau reports heavy demand for such work during the summer months.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, a total of 1425 men were placed in positions aboard ships, according to figures received at the local office from Washington. More than half of the boys received a mark of "very good" on conduct and ability. A large per cent qualified for the position of ordinary seaman. Eleven were transferred to the engine department, eight to steward's department and 25 deserted.

Personnel of the American Merchant Marine should be 100 per cent American, in opinion of the Shipping Board, and it is felt that the wage question is the least cause for discussion, though American seamen, it is said, receive the highest rates of any mariners afloat, as long as American men can be induced to go to sea and remain there, becoming seamen, through the opportunity offered by the "apprenticeship" on Shipping Board steamers. The Shipping Board also announces gratification at the probability of the American Steamship Owners' Association adopting a similar plan, which has been under discussion with that association for some time, by the Sea Service Bureau.

APPLICANTS' RECORDS ARE BEING SCANNED

Civil Service Commission Is Watching Court Dockets

Local officials of the United States Civil Service Commission are investigating statements of applicants for positions with the Government departments, more carefully just now than ever before in the New England district, in view of recent disclosures of mis-statements on application papers, regarding court records. Investigation in individual cases has shown that some applicants claiming no court records have been arrested for violation of the prohibition and other laws.

Civil service officials are checking up all statements of applicants regarding court records, by getting in touch with the district courts. Formerly, the inquiries were mostly limited to former employers of applicants. Some results of the new method of checking have been surprising. It is pointed out that applicants may not be disqualified by police records, necessarily, but that false statements in the application papers are subject to severe penalties under the law.

Announcement was made that Ernest L. Reynolds, assistant district secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission in the New England District, since 1904, has been appointed district secretary, succeeding Dr. Bolivar L. Falconer, who has held that office nine years and is now in Texas on leave. Mr. Reynolds was connected with the postal service in Boston, from 1895 to 1904. He has been succeeded as assistant secretary by Harry A. Dutton, long associated with the local office in the Custom House.

William C. Deming, president of the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, is in New England on his vacation. He plans to visit White Court to pay his respects to President Coolidge.

TO REVIEW TROOPS

Governor Fuller planned to be at Camp Devens this afternoon where the One Hundred and First Field Artillery, a unit of the Twenty-Sixth Division, will be ready for review at 4 o'clock. This unit was not in camp when the Governor reviewed the Yankee Division recently and he has expressed a desire to see it in action. Following the artillery review, the third battalion, Three Hundred and Seventy-Second Infantry, Negro troops, will be reviewed. The Governor may also informally inspect the Citizens Military Training Camp, which has enrolled 1500 students.

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By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 5

PICKED from 12,000 applicants a joyous Cinderella with flaxen curls looked forward today to happy days far beyond the realm of fairy tales.

Of poor Bohemian parents, Mary Louise Spas, 16 years old, has become the adopted daughter of Edward A. Browning, millionaire realtor. She is the girl with the kind disposition and sunny smile for whom Mr. Browning advertised three weeks ago.

Mary will be the playmate of another foster child, Dorothy Sunshine Browning, who was adopted six years ago. In return for love and affection of her new father she is to receive her pick of motorcars, an initial wardrobe of 40 or 50 frocks, the run of town and country estates with swimming pools and roof gardens, and an education in the most fashionable of girls' finishing schools.

Mr. Browning said his plans for his new daughter were not definite. "For the present I am going to make her happy," he declared. "She can have anything my money can buy."

Denver, Colo.
Special Correspondence

AT THE time Denver went dry, several years before there was national prohibition, the late Dr. Regis Chauvenet, then president-emeritus of the Colorado School of Mines, who resided here, was asked by a woman acquaintance if he would miss having wine on his table, she taking it for granted that this was his custom, because of his French extraction.

He thereupon told her very quietly that he had not tasted wine or any other alcoholic beverage in 20 years, though he had been brought up to have wine with his dinner.

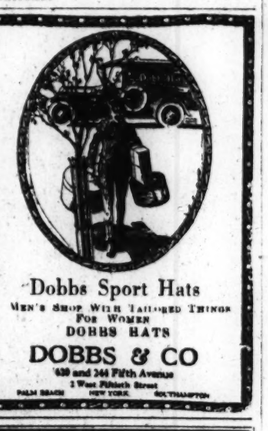
When pressed for the reason, for his long abstinence he explained very modestly that when he was president of the college he considered it incumbent upon him to set a good example for the students and so, though he could use intoxicants in moderation, there were others who could not, and therefore he had felt it his duty to eliminate them altogether.

He concluded simply: "In obedience to the Scriptures I cannot do whatever might cause my weaker brother to offend."

SPRINGFIELD-MONTREAL BUS LINE ABANDONED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—Abandonment of the Springfield-Montreal line, and transfer at once of two busses to run in express service from this city to Providence, is announced by the Golden Sunset Tours, Inc., who give as a reason for dropping the Montreal run lack of patronage.

Bus lines now running out of the city will be subject to a close watch for exceeding safe speeds, under instructions which have been given Thomas H. Benton, city supervisor of motor vehicles, by the Transportation Board. Members of the city government have reported that they have seen busses traveling at excessive rates of speed and Mr. Benton has been instructed to seek the aid of city and state police in curbing these violations.



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South Shore Nature Club Seeks Land for Preserve

Fostering of Constructive Interest in Birds and Flowers Is Object of New Group

In order that residence on the South Shore may be enhanced by a wider and more constructive public interest in wild life, the conservation of birds and flowers, the South Shore Nature Club, whose president is Dr. Oliver H. Howe, has been formed and is looking toward the immediate acquisition of a tract of land which may be transformed into a nature preserve.

The first meeting of the club was an informal gathering in the barn at "Elisberg," the home of Mrs. W. B. Ellis, in North Scituate. Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland Art School, gave an illustrated talk on "The Beauty of Wild Flowers" to an audience which drew together residents of Hingham, Hull, Norwell, Cohasset, Marshfield and Duxbury.

It is the purpose of the club intensively to develop a greater appreciation of the unusually rich natural resources of wild life that abound on the South Shore and to lay out special courses of study upon the structure, topography and great natural beauty of this section of the coast which combines so great a variety of elemental beauties.

Opportunity for Observation

The club believes that a program for the fostering and conservation of wild life of field, forest, shore and air, and the supervision and control of any tracts that may revert to its ownership for bird and flower sanctuaries is important, that opportunities thus made possible for study under leadership and for field observation of the abundant resources of the neighborhood will be of great interest and stimulation to those who ally themselves with the club.

In speaking of the opportunities before the newly formed organization, a councilor of the federation of the Bird Clubs of New England said:

"The forming of this club has had the active support of a number of members of the New England Federation of Bird Clubs, whose policy is, in part, to organize or to assist in organizing bird clubs throughout New England where at present such clubs are lacking; that is, wherever a workable number of believers in wild life conservation are found who need to be organized in order that they may do their full share in the establishment of sanctuaries throughout New England and the country as a whole.

Permanent Shelters Necessary

"From past experience conservationists are now agreed that, valuable as are wild-life sanctuaries which serve as such for a limited time only, the real and final solution of the conservation problem will be had only when permanent sanctuaries of the necessary size, character, and distribution shall be established. By this is meant that the titles to all such sanctuaries shall be obtained, the properties to be held in perpetuity for this purpose by the best available custodian—the Nation, states, towns, or trustees (handling an endowment) as the case may be.

"It is not too much to ask of each nature club throughout the land that in the midst of their natural pursuit and enjoyment of the great outdoors they should not overlook the fact that they also have a duty to perform, the duty of securing at least one permanent sanctuary in or near their community center. While the club has no definite tract of land in its possession it has good reason to believe that its first wild life reservation will promptly be obtained."

ROCKINGHAM CHURCH HOLDS PILGRIMAGE

Gov. Billings Welcomes Visitors; Noted Ministers Speak

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 5 (Special)—Between 1500 and 2000 persons, many of them tourists passing through Vermont, attended the annual pilgrimage held recently at the old Rockingham meeting house. The congregation was welcomed by Gov. Franklin S. Billings. Among noted speakers were the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, Mass., president of the American Unitarian Association; John Spargo of Bennington, author, historian and president of the Bennington Historical Society; the Rev. Kenneth D. Beckwith of Westminster, and the Rev. Henry G. Megathlin of Walpole, N. H.

The meeting house which is the oldest standing in America, was dedicated in 1787 and for many years has been one of the outstanding landmarks of the early colonization of America. It stands today exactly the same as when erected 138 years ago.

From 1787 until 1839, the old building was used as a meeting house by the First Church of Rockingham. From the latter year on, however, religious services have been held there only occasionally. During the latter part of the last century, the church fell into a dilapidated condition but in 1907 it was renovated and restored to its original likeness. A rededication of the building occurred the year of the restoration and since then it has become a shrine of nation-wide significance.

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CONNECTICUT COLLEGE OPENS FARMERS' WEEK

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 5 (Special)—More than 500 were present for the opening of Farmers' Week at the Connecticut Agricultural College when sectional meetings were held in homemaking, beekeeping, and poultry husbandry. The W. H. Card Poultry House, erected by the Connecticut Poultry Association in honor of W. H. Card, nationally known poultry judge, was dedicated. This house will be for the use of Connecticut boys who desire to bring a flock of hens to Storrs with them as a means of earning their way through college.

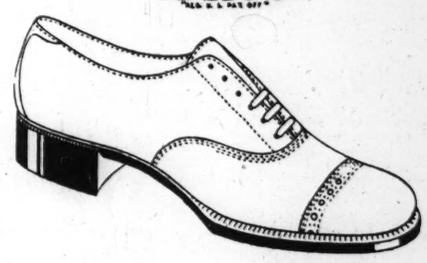
That the farm wife's average workday is 13 hours was the statement of I. G. Davis, professor of agricultural economics at the Connecticut Agricultural College, who based his figures on the results obtained in a survey of the town of Lebanon, Conn.

SHOE WORKERS NOMINATE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Nominations for the office of general president of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and for four members of the union general council closed today. The election will be held the second Friday in September. Candidates nominated are: John D. Nolan, Rochester N. Y.; Austin E. Gill, Sifroid Pothier, James T. George, David S. Bancroft, and Edwin F. Pecker, this city.

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EPISCOPALIANS STUDY HEALING

Report to Be Submitted at at New Orleans Convention Is Published

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—"Spiritual healing is an outstanding fact of contemporary religious life. We are challenged as to whether we shall allow this essentially Christian ministry to be sought outside, or whether we are to make it a normal part of the church's life," declares a report of the Joint Commission on Christian Healing which is to be submitted to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in New Orleans, La., next October.

The report just made public, is the result of an exhaustive investigation of the subject of religious therapeutics by well-known churchmen, and embodies the warning that neglect of what the commission considers a proper and normal function of the Episcopal Church might be the basis for a separatist movement.

"Basis of Healing"

In bespeaking a fuller recognition of Christian healing by the church, the following tenets which do not disavow faith in material means were set forth:

By creation man is an inseparable unity of soul and body.

By endowment we are copartners with God in every act of life, whether spiritual or physical.

All spiritual gifts, whether of spiritual or intellectual faculties or of physical powers, are component parts of the one man.

Sin is personal, and it effects the physical as well as the spiritual nature of man. Disease is physical; but it too has its reaction on the soul and the intellect.

The care of souls must include that of bodies if "cure" be expected in the fullest sense. The cure of bodies must include the cure of souls.

Religion and medicine must go hand in hand in ministry of the sick.

The power of mind over matter is an axiom; so also is the influence of the body upon the soul.

The co-operation of man and God is a necessary part of the process of healing.

Faith finds its appropriate place in co-operation with the laws of life.

Religion's Therapeutic Value

The text of the report follows in part:

The commission finds a rapidly increasing desire that the church confirm the belief that there is therapeutic value in the Christian religion. Christian healing is the inclusive term for healing ministrations, and comprehends all means whereby is fulfilled our Lord's purpose that man should be made every whit whole; because by creation man in this life is an inseparable unity of soul and body. Those who declare that healing comes by faith, and those who are equally sure that healing comes by medicine, do not contradict one another. Each is emphasizing a means of healing which is consistent with the other.

Spiritual healing is an outstanding fact of contemporary religious life. We are challenged as to whether we shall allow this essentially Christian ministry to be sought outside, or whether we are to make it a normal part of the church's life. We must see to it that we do not afford a basis for another separatist movement, but should realize that the healing ministry is normal to the life of the church. In this way we continue the ministry of Christ, who revealed himself as healer of soul and body. By endowment we are co-partners with God in every act of life, whether spiritual or physical. To ignore either partner in dealing with any concern of life, to forget that God is an active participant in the cure of any ill, or that man is also a partner, is to violate the very conditions under which life is lived.

Blending of Faiths

Religious and material means for cure must go hand in hand in ministry to the sick. It is often difficult to tell where the one leaves off and the other begins. Faith in God and faith in physician must be blended for best results. In his practice the physician relies upon the "healing power of nature." The Christian minister declares this power to be God, who is "giver of life" and its restorer. Both minister and physician know that the power of healing is something apart from themselves; that their function in healing is to assist by restoring the conditions—physical, moral and spiritual—under which this power may best operate.

In view of the specific commission given to a Bishop at his consecration to "hold up weak, heal the sick, bind the broken," etc., the following agencies naturally fall under his supervision: Healing services, the sacraments of the church as channels of healing, prayer groups conducted by clergy or laity under clerical supervision, anointing, classes for instruction in the principles of Christian healing, the dissemination of wisely selected literature and the introduction of affirmations of truth and ideals of health into our systems of Christian child nurture.

Included in the membership of the commission making the report are: Charles H. Brent, bishop of western New York; Davis Sessums, bishop of Louisiana; William A. Guerry, bishop of South Carolina, and Herman Page, bishop of Michigan.

Aerial View of Boston Showing Its Newest Business District



© Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., New York City

Special arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new airplane pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he views a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

Those who have traced the phenomenal development of the Park Square district of Boston will be interested in studying the accompanying air photograph, which reflects the city's past, shows the present, and indicates the future of Boston's newest business district.

Arlington Street, running up and down near the left of the picture, appears prominently, and in left center may be seen the large, gleaming-white bulk of the Park Square Building, which is one of the largest office buildings in the world. Then, just below the right end of the Park Square Building is the home of the Paine Furniture Company to whom, as pioneers, much of the credit for opening up the district is given.

Directly across Arlington Street from Paine's, and bounded laterally by Columbus Avenue, is the large triangle which is to be the site for the new Statler Hotel and its accompanying office building. The present Selwyn Theater, which is also on the lot, is to be torn down, and the entire triangle bounded by Providence Street, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue is hotel property.

Just down Arlington Street and across Columbus Avenue fom the Statler site, the dome of the old Cyclorama Building appears.

Bulking largely in the center of the picture are the Public Garden and Boston Common. The relatively large amount of territory which they occupy in the center of the city is very graphically shown. Beacon Street, Tremont Street, and Boylston Street boundaries may be readily identified.

In the middle of the Common the white Doric column of the Army and Navy Monument stands. Near its foot is the Frog Pond, darkly visible, and originally so-called because it was never known to harbor a frog. The real frog pond was the Horse or Cow Pond, a shallow pool where the cows slaked their thirst or cooled their legs, which lay in the lowlands near the present Parkman Band Stand, visible as a white spot below and to the right of the monument, where thousands gather on Sunday afternoons to listen to public addresses and concerts.

The Public Garden's spectacle-shaped ponds appear as two darker shaped bodies. Separating the Common from the Public Garden is Charles Street, and it may be traced running up the picture to Charlesbank.

Part of the Charles Basin is visible, crossed, in the foreground, by the West Boston Bridge. Farther down the river, near the top of the picture, the Charles River Dam is seen, and still farther away, nearly out of the picture, Boston & Maine bridges cross.

The State House, beyond the upper right hand corner of the Common, looms up, although Beacon Hill is apparently flattened out, and it does not seem to be the vantage point which it really is. The steeple of the Park Street Church, on Tremont Street at the foot of Beacon Hill, is just visible.

JITNEY PLAYERS IN HARVARD YARD

Traveling Collegians Will Present Four One-Act Plays

In the Harvard Yard at 9 o'clock this evening the Jitney Players, a band of young college men and women interested in the theater, who travel through the country by day, set up itinerant theater by night, and are here today and gone tomorrow, will present four one-act plays for the entertainment of members of the Harvard Summer School. No admission is to be charged and tickets are available for registrants at the office of the summer school. The steps of Widener Library will be transformed into orchestra stalls, providing thus one of the most diverting outdoor theater settings yet encountered by the strolling band in its progress up and down New England.

G. Edward Massey, Harvard graduate in the class of 1915, has staged this year's plays for the players who travel under the supervision of Bushnell Cheney, Yale '21, member of the Theater Guild of New York in 1922-23. Mr. Massey has directed the activities of the players at the playhouse on the Moors, East Gloucester and has aided in the preparation of Pi Eta and Hasty Pudding Club shows.

The players have been drawn variously from Yale, the Aborn Opera Company, the Harvard 47 Workshop, the Trinity Jesters and the Thumb Box Players of Vassar. The stage staff is likewise made up of men whom Harvard has trained in ways of the theater and the group leaves its complex business affairs in the hands of Richard S. Aldrich, Harvard '25, for a second season. Formerly Mr. Aldrich managed the Pi Eta Club dramatics and has been president of the Harvard Dramatic Club.

SWISS EDUCATOR TO DISCUSS LEAGUE

Dr. William E. Rappard, vice-chancellor of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, will give a free public lecture under the auspices of the Harvard Summer School tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the new lecture hall, Kirkland Street. His subject is "A New View of the League of Nations."

Dr. Rappard is a member of the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations, and was, until last year, a member of the Secretariat of the League, as director of the mandates section. At present, he is one of the lecturers at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, and a professor of economic history at the University of Geneva.

Tower Opens Mountain View

Parts of Three Ranges Visible From Platform Erected in Vermont

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 5 (Special)—Adding greatly to the facilities for obtaining a panoramic view of the Green, White and Adirondack mountains from central Vermont, a tower which has been in process of construction for a month on the summit of Mt. Pico, 3900 feet above sea level, has been completed and may now be used by hikers over Vermont's Long Trail.

Erected primarily for use for the Vermont forestry department through the courtesy of Mortimer R. Proctor of Proctor, the tower is reached by one of the branch trails of the Green Mountain Club and is easily accessible from the lodge at Sherburne Pass or from the main pathway from Mt. Killington to the clubhouse on the road from Rutland to Sherburne.

The lookout is built of steel plates bolted together, the heavy metal supports being anchored in cement pillars. The floor on which the observer stands is 35 feet from the ground and 20 feet above the tops of trees. The tower is topped by an inclosure seven feet square and will be inclosed with glass.

The tower was built under the direction of L. T. Kinsley of Lowell, supervisor in the State Forestry Department. Mr. Kinsley is planning to erect a wooden tower of his own designing on the summit of Mt. Philo.

The view from the top of Mt. Philo is one of the finest in central Vermont. In favorable weather the Presidential Range of New Hampshire is plainly visible.

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RADIO

VACUUM TUBE DEVELOPMENTS ARE DISCUSSED

Careful Tests Made on Various Types Show Characteristics

Some time ago this paper published curves showing the amount of amplification given by the Radio Corporation vacuum tubes when used as radio or audio amplifiers. Since that time, there has come into prominence several other makes and tubes, and the accompanying article, written by Glenn H. Browning, discusses their amplification characteristics.

The value of a vacuum tube when used as a radio frequency amplifier depends on four things—first, the amount of amplification given with a "B" battery voltage of say, 45; second, the amount of resistance in the tube between filament and plate; third, the amount of capacity between the elements (filament, grid and plate); and fourth, the input resistance between the grid and the filament.

The ideal tube for a radio amplifier would have as high an amplification factor as possible, the filament to plate resistance should be low, while the input grid to filament resistance must be extremely high. The capacity between elements, i. e., between grid-plate, plate-filament and grid-filament, should be extremely low.

To explain these statements, let us say that in determining the theoretical amplification of a vacuum tube used as a radio frequency amplifier working into a tuned radio frequency transformer, that it was found that the higher the amplification factor and the lower the plate resistance, the greater the efficiency of the system. However, no matter how efficient our amplifying system is, if there is too much capacity between the plate and grid elements, the circuit connected to the input of the tube will oscillate, making the whole system worthless as a receiver of radiocast signals.

In practice, it is of course impossible to realize the perfect amplifying tube, for if our amplification is high, the plate to filament resistance tends to be high, and the capacity between the elements in the tube tends also to become larger, so a compromise has to be made, which is very apparent in the present-day radio tubes.

So far, we have considered only radio frequency amplifiers, and the question arises as to whether an audio amplifier tube should have the same characteristics. The answer is, YES, though capacity between elements in an audio tube is not nearly so important. However, an audio amplifier should have one or more characteristics which have not been considered, that is, the amplification with various "C" battery voltages should be constant or nearly so. This is because the audio tubes carry a great deal of volume, and the voltage on the grid swings it positive and negative, as much as four or five volts. If the amplification is not the same with respect to its initial polarization for a considerable change of grid voltage, distortion is introduced by the tube itself.

The curves shown in the accompanying diagrams show not only the amount of amplification given with different plate voltages (different values of B battery), but how this amplification changes with different values of C battery. The amount of amplification may be read on the left-hand side of the diagrams, while the value of C battery is shown below. When the negative side of the C battery is connected toward the grid, the voltage Eg is considered negative, while Eg is positive if the positive side of the C battery is connected toward the grid of the tube. The figures on the curves give the value of B battery used for each particular curve.

Figure 1 shows the curves of UV-201A tube. It will be noticed that the amplification is about 8, no matter whether 50, 75 or 90 volts plate battery is used. The amplification changes little as you change the value of C battery, so that the tube is a very good audio amplifier.

Figures 2 and 3 show the same curves for DV2 and DV3 tubes. The results are much the same as the UV201A.

Figure 4 gives some information on a Magnavox tube. Its amplification is somewhat different with different plate voltages, as will be noticed, and reaches a maximum of 8.5 with 98 volts "B" battery. The amplification is not so constant with different values of "C" battery as in the previous curves though the tube would be a very good audio amplifier. This type of tube, however, has an extremely low capacity between plate and grid, so that it is exceptionally good as a radio frequency amplifier.

Figure 5 shows the amplification characteristics of a True Blue Tube. The dropping off of the amplification factor was so great with a negative "C" battery of four volts that readings were taken on several tubes, to see if a typical one had been chosen for the tests. Three tubes were tried, and all showed about the same characteristics. With the higher plate voltage (98 volts) the amplification was 9.5 which is somewhat higher than the other types of tubes tested.

In all tests, the writer has endeavored to pick typical tubes of each type, but the reader should bear in mind that even different tubes of the same type will give different amplifications, and somewhat differently shaped curves.

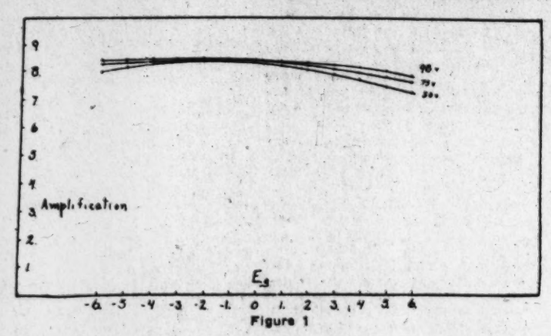


Figure 1

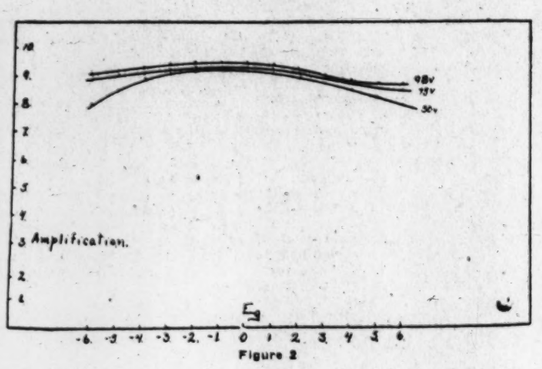


Figure 2

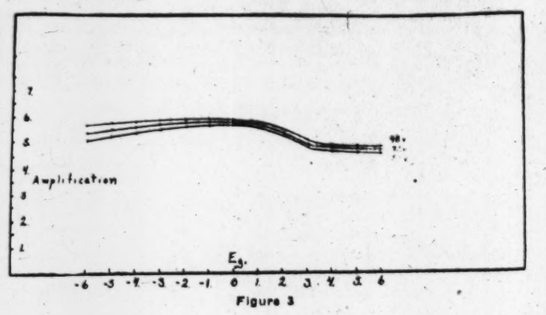


Figure 3

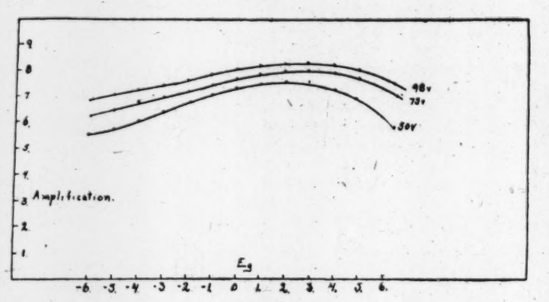


Figure 4

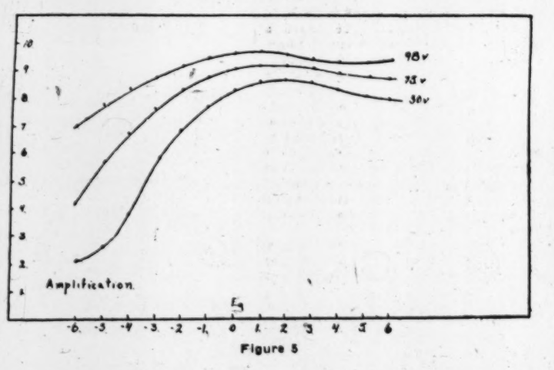


Figure 5

MAY ELIMINATE "FADING" SIGNALS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Tests conducted by the General Electric Company in beam transmission of radio waves indicate a solution of "fading," E. F. W. Alexanderson, radio engineer, told radio editors from New York and Boston who inspected the company's research laboratory here today.

During the course of demonstrations with various antennæ, Mr. Alexanderson explained the new theory as similar to water gushing from a fountain, the radio waves first rising in the air and then coming to earth at a point which can be fixed by the transmitter. Experiments today were made on a radius of 150 miles.

MINERS LIKE RADIO

VICTORIA, B. C., July 20 (Special Correspondence)—Radio is invading British Columbia's isolated mining camps, some of them hundreds of miles from the borders of civilization. Nearly all the larger camps in the northern mining districts are equipped with radio. Mine owners declare that radio is altering the whole outlook of the miners, who are much more contented.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Pearl Torpe, Chicago, Ill.
Margaret Rundall, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha S. Braun, Fulton, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie L. Wilcox, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Grace C. Carr, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Baum, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Kutz, Shiremanstown, Pa.
Mrs. F. P. Stillman, Spokane, Wash.
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Newhall, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. William Braun, Fulton, N. Y.
M. Florence Bond, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Grant Armstrong, New York City.
Ada Eva Armstrong, New York City.
Charles F. Ellery, East Orange, N. J.
Mabel N. Bucknam, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura B. Wherry, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Augusta Barhydt, Amarillo, Tex.
Mrs. Angeline Ritenour, North Platte, Neb.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, AGUUST 5
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Municipal Band of Havana from the Malecon Band Stand.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
6 p. m.—E[illegible]court band of the Salvation Army. [illegible]:0—Gilbert Watson and his orchestr[illegible]

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance. 6:35—"On the Trail with the Vagabond," Thomas Dreier. 7—Concert program; piano soloists, Antoine Label, Laurier Sana Cartier and Alde Lemire; contralto soloist, Gertrude K. Watson; Mrs. Carlton Rogers, accompanist. 8—From Newport, R. I., community night program, relayed from WEAN. 8:30—From Pawtuxet, R. I., dance music, Rhodes Orchestra, direction Charles E. Culverwell, relayed from WEAN.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
6 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—Musicale. 6:45—Baseball scores. 7—Musicale. 7:30—Radio concert. 8—Boston Chamber of Commerce organ recital.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by trio, direction of Jan Geerts. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:32—Radio nature story by Thornton W. Burgess. 8—Concert by George C. Gordon, violinist; Mrs. Imogene Gordon, pianist and accompanist. 8:30—Michael Ahearn, baritone. 9 p. m.—Bill Boyle's entertainers. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—Information concerning civic service examinations.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:35—Outdoor talk, "The Camper's Bag of Tricks." 6:45—Piano recital by Ruth Don. 7:30—Marine Band from Washington. 9—Travelogue, "A Trip Through South America," by James A. Leary.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; synagogue of America; concert by United States Navy Band, from Washington, D. C.; "Troubadours"; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Olcott Vail Trio. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:10—Nat Broffman, baritone; Shirley Edelson, accompanist. 7:30—Hour of music. 8:30—"Bugs" Baer. 8:45—Musicale. 9:35—Meyer Davis' orchestra.

WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Harris and Brady, songs. 6:45—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 7—Frederick C. Welerter, baritone. 7:15—Sid Cohen, pianist. 7:30—Mrs. Amy Mitchell, mezzo-soprano. 7:45—Mario Alvarez, Spanish tenor. 8—Jack Smith, baritone and pianist. 9—Dance orchestra program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Dinner music; J. Leonard Lewis, director. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:15—Organ recital, auditorium of Atlantic City High School; Arthur Scott Brook, city organist, assisted by Henry Gurney, tenor. 8:15—Vesella's Band, Steel Pier; Orestе Vessella, director. 9—Dance orchestra program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra; direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture; Livestock and Produce Market Reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Concert by the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, leader, from Washington. 8:30—Baseball results of the day. 9:30—Gretchen Hood, soprano, and Everett Hardell, tenor, accompanied by George H. Wilson.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International leagues. 8:45—Hour of music.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—The Sunshine Girl. 7—Recital, Prof. Kalteis. 7:30—Studio concert. 10—Program from theater.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program presented by Cairo Sanctorum No. 35, United Order of Splendor and Perfection. 10—Vincent Lopez dance orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert, Ivan Francisci conducting.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Flour, feed and flax markets—Capt. A. F. G. Raikes, The Northwestern Miller. 7—Midweek church service. 8—Musical program. 9—Weather report and baseball scores. 10—Dance program—Dick Long's orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital—Eddie Dunstedter.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert; Joska DeBabary's orchestra; Paul Whiteman's "Collegians," under the direction of A. Vincent Gauthier. 6:33—"Entertaining Plans," by Vivette Gorman. 6:43—"Safety First" talk by a representative of the Chicago Motor Club. 7—Vocal musical program. 9—Midnight revue. 11—Albert Hay Malotte at organ.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Lullaby time. 7:45—Dance music. 8:15—Evening R. F. D. program. 9—A WLS production, "A Night on a Plantation."

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302.8 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—Concert by the Purple Grackle Orchestra and studio program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302.8 Meters)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—Mooseheart Philharmonic Orchestra and studio program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422.3 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert, orchestra directed by Robert Visconti. 7:20—Talk by representative of the National Farm Radio Council. 7:30—Baseball scores. 10—Program of ensemble and solos by the Cino Male Quartet; Warren Foster, popular boy soprano; Orpheus Instrumental Trio. 11:15—Organ selections by Johanna Grosse.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weekly book review, Miss Alice B. Coy. 8:20—Marion McKay's orchestra. 9—Popular song features; Abe Farb, Merrell Schwarz, B. Aylward. 9:30—Marion McKay's orchestra.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of W. Preston McHenry; baritone solos, W. Preston McHenry, accompanied by Miss Virginia Moore; soprano solos, Miss Virginia Moore, playing her own accompaniments; three-minute talk by W. Preston McHenry.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545.1 Meters)
7 p. m.—Music by Silverman's orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; address, speaker from the Meat Council of Greater Kansas City; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music, Plantation Players. 8—Radio orchestra, assisted by vocal and instrumental soloists. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Charles Dornberger's orchestra, Kansas City Athletic Club; selections by Ted Meyn on the organ.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 7:30—Mrs. LaVere Braught, soprano; Hazel Campbell Farnham, violinist; Mr. John Woodmansee, bird calls and songs; Herman A. Breithaupt, zither soloist. 9—The "Corn Sugar" orchestra, under direction of Jimmy Fitz. 10—Barrett-Philbreck orchestra.

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 6
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (425 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from New York.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
6 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 7:30—From Washington, concert by the United States Marine Band. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (263 Meters)
9 p. m.—Orchestra, direction Joseph Knecht, from New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (348.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music; Emil Heimberger's Trio.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Marine Band, from Washington.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; midweek services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; "Cushman's Serenaders"; Nadine Vocal Quartette assisted by Mozart String Quartette; "Radio Artists"; "Orchestra" under direction of Joseph Knecht; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6 p. m.—American Museum of Natural History talk. 6:15—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 6:55—"Traveling by Instalments," John B. Kennedy. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:30—United States Marine Band, from Washington. 9—"The Romanys' Hour of Music. 10:05—Jacques Green and his Deauville Orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiians.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Freddie Rich and his Dance Orchestra. 7:15—Frances Lawson Reade, contralto. 7:35 p. m.—Herman Poppers' Vienese Trio.

WGBS, New York City (310 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Starlight Ramblers. 6:30—Elizabeth Frater Lowy, soprano. 6:40—Eugene Roger, pianist; Bernard Frank, harmonica soloist. 7:30—Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight," Book and Play Review. 8—Rachelle Bodenstein, piano solos, and Ethel McKay, soprano. 8:30—Program from theater.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Trio, Dinner Music, J. Leonard Lewis, director. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:05—Ambassador Dinner Music, Gaylord-Young Orchestra. 8—Concert orchestra. 9—Dance orchestra program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra; direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:30—"Intimate Talks on Current Sports of the Day," by Billy Rocap, the famous sporting writer. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call and Birthday List. 8—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, with prominent soloists, from Atlantic City, N. J. 8:45—"Song of the Surf;" surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone placed directly above the breakers at Atlantic City, N. J. 8:50—Vessella's Band, with prominent soloists, from Atlantic City, N. J. 10—Dance orchestra program from Atlantic City, N. J.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Shoreham Orchestra. 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band. 9—The Romany Orchestra. 10—Meyer Davis' band.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American and International leagues; American Association. 8—Program arranged by the National Stockman and Farmer studio. 8:45—Concert by the Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor; Virginia Kendrick, contralto. 10:15—Concert from the Willows, Oakmont, Pa.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Uncle Kaybee. 7—Studio concert. 8—Radio artists from WEAF, New York. 9—Concert by orchestra; Joseph Knecht, director.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent Lopez dance orchestra. 7—Joint program with WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner dance concert by Marjorie Moore's Melody Maids. 8—Studio program by selected artists. 10—Organ recital by Vincent H. Percy.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music by concert orchestra; Maurice Spitalny, director.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (450 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Bubble Book bedtime stories; weekly livestock market reports; farmers' agricultural service talk. 9—Dance program. 10—Studio program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—National program from station WEAF, New York. 9—Weather report and baseball scores.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)
8:15 to 9:45 p. m.—Orchestra, Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; male quartet; Thomas Metzgar, flutist; instrumental and vocal solos.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert; Joska DeBabary's orchestra; Paul Whiteman's "Collegians," under the direction of A. Vincent Gauthier. 6:33—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 7:20—Musical program. 9—Evening at Home program including H. A. Fall and A. W. Kaney.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Ralph Emerson at organ; Gladys Weyforth, contralto. 6:15—Rex's Cornhuskers in early evening concert. 6:45—Lullaby time. 7—Better Music Hour.

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302.8 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Popular concert by Purple Grackle orchestra; studio program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422.3 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; orchestra directed by Robert Visconti. 7:30—Baseball scores. 8—"Seckatary Hawkins." 10—Three-minute message from the Civil Service Department of the United State Government. 10:03—Doherty Melody Boys. 10:40—Organ solos by Rosemary Ellerbrock. 10:45—Concert by WLW orchestra.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Soprano solos, Miss Myrtle Stinger, accompanied by Miss Alice Linkenberg; baritone solos, William Burke Miller; selections under the direction of Harry S. Currie; digest of the International Sunday school lesson by L. D. Greene; welfare talk.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; address, one of a series of book talks by Louis Mecker; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music, Plantation Players.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Leon Dashoff and his symphonic orchestra. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Popular program. 6:20—Baseball scores. 6:45—Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra. 9—De luxe program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian music, J. B. Stevenson directing. 8:30—Farmers' frolic; J. M. Dickey, singing; Mrs. Dickey, accompanist; Count Ignace Rubinoffsky, pianist. 11—George W. Caldwell and his Beaux Arts orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (440 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bedtime travel tales. 9—Recital by Miss Frances James, soprano, of Montreal; orchestral program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Weather and market reports; baseball scores. 8—Concert. 9—Concert. 10—Dance music by Herman Kenin's orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores and stock market quotations. 6:30—"Ye Towne Cryer" and amusement information service. 6:40—Waldemar Lind and his orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's orchestra. 8—The Sponsor Choral under direction of Miss Grace Compagno. 10—Johnny Buick's Caribians.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Edward Murphey; KNX players' feature program. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Feature program. 10—Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove orchestra. 11—Campus night, students of University of California, southern branch.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405.2 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog, radio historian. 8—Program by courtesy. 10—Art Hickman's Biltmore dance orchestra, under the leadership of Earl Burtnett.

Plans Progressing for Program Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng., July 23

GOOD progress is reported by the British Broadcasting Company with the plan which they hope to put through regarding international exchange of radiocast programs.

The endeavors last year to relay American concerts to British listeners, and incidentally to such European listeners as could pick them up, were much appreciated. The British music transmitted to America from the B. B. C. station at Chelmsford was with a power, roughly, of 10 kilowatts in the antenna. During the coming winter the power available at the new high-power station at Daventry will be nearer 40 kilowatts. The B. B. C. proposes to allocate part of its program time as an "American Program Period" and it is hoped that similar arrangements will be made in the States.

RADIO PROGRESS IS DISCUSSED

Commerce Yearbook Gives the Details of Annual Developments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The third radio conference, which was held in this city last autumn, produced "highly satisfactory results," according to officials of the Department of Commerce who have reviewed radio development in 1924 in the Commerce Yearbook, just issued by the department. They point out that during 1924 no comprehensive radio legislation was enacted. "During May, June and July," the officials say, "the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission was in session in Mexico City and among other questions radio problems were considered in detail. The conference finally drafted a combined radio, telegraph, and telephone convention, but because the United States is dependent upon communication systems, mostly privately owned, whereas those of the Latin-American countries are largely in the hands of the governments it was not possible for the American delegates to accept the draft." The statement continues:

"Two new direct radio services were inaugurated by the Radio Corporation of America to Buenos Aires and Sweden. Owing to the great distance covered by the Buenos Aires circuit and to the fact that it operates north and south through the tropical zone, it was necessary during 1924 to limit the business accepted to certain classes of messages. Continuous experiment was carried on, however, with especially designed transmitters, using wave lengths far removed from those in operation in other services. These new circuits made a total of 10 direct radio circuits from the United States to foreign countries not including that operating from Hawaii to Japan." The department officials then proceed to give some detailed figures relative to commercial radio. They also take up briefly the sending of radio.

AMHERST CUTS TAX RATE

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 5—A 1925 tax rate of $24, a reduction of $1.40 from last year is announced here. Total valuation is fixed at $8,679,746, a gain of $371,427 for the year.

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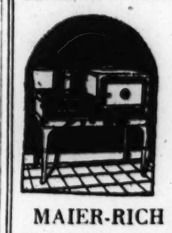
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Hague Holds Exhibition of the Works of Hugo Grotius

Tercentenary of the Publication of "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" Occasion for Tribute to Great Internationalist

The Hague Special Correspondence

HUGO GROTIUS has been called the founder of international law. His principal work, "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" (The Laws of War and Peace), was first published in 1625 and the tercentenary of this event is at present being commemorated at The Hague by a very interesting and complete exhibition in the municipal building in the Java Straat.

"De Jure Belli ac Pacis" is one of the most remarkable books ever written. Printed originally in Paris, where Grotius was Swedish Ambassador at the court of Louis XIV, it was translated in 1901 for the twenty-third time, and in 1919 published for the fortieth time. The twenty-fourth translation (Oxford and Washington) is now being printed

Today this book is more read and studied than it was 300 years ago, mainly for two reasons. In the first place, the subject is as vital now as it was in the days of the Sun King. In the second place, Grotius treats this subject so logically and clearly, in such a convincing and lucid way, so objectively and with such warm human feeling, that it delights the reader. Since he avoided contemporary history and based his thesis on the Bible, the Greek and Latin classics, and the fathers of the early Christian church, the book retains its freshness.

Law Above State

In contradiction to the theory of statesmen like Machiavelli and Hobbes, and the practice of this theory by men like the Emperor Ferdinand, Richelieu, Wallenstein, Joseph Chamberlain, and the former Emperor William II of Germany, all of whom placed the state above the law, Grotius declared that Christian nations as well as Christian citizens are subject to a set of rules sanctioned by the Bible and by antiquity.

An arbitrary agressive war Grotius considers a lawless crime. On the other hand, international defenselessness he maintains must lead to chaos. He therefore countenances the use of force by nations in order to check crimes or injustices committed by states. This application of force, he declares, is justified and acknowledged as a necessity by the Bible, by history, and by the fathers of the church.

Many Editions Shown

The exhibition presents 79 editions of his chief work. Another book by Grotius of which many editions were published is "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," written originally in Latin, but translated into many languages, including Danish, Welsh, and Hungarian. There are 110 translations and editions, all of which are to be seen at the exhibition.

Grotius was an extraordinarily many-sided man. He wrote not only on law, but also on theology, history and philology. He was also a poet.

There is also a little pamphlet, "The Origin of the Native Races of America." Here the author contends that these races came chiefly from Scandinavia. "Mare Liberum" (the free sea) is one of his other works which has acquired widespread fame. It is a book on international law, defending the right of the freedom of the sea. In those days England and Holland were antagonistic on this subject, the former demanding the right to search ships for contraband, and the latter standing for the rights of neutrals.

At a very early age Grotius gave evidence of being a gifted person. At 8 he wrote a song in praise of navigation. Four years later he composed a poem in Greek, and as a student of law entered the newly opened University of Leiden, where one of his uncles was a professor of law. After two years he left Leiden as a Doctor of Law, and soon after that he began to practice as a barrister.

As a consequence of the unhappy religious disputes which divided Holland at the beginning the seventeenth century, Grotius, as pensionary of Rotterdam, an important office in those days, was imprisoned in the little castle of Loevestein. How he escaped in a big trunk in which books were sent to him every forenight is a story which every Dutch schoolboy is able to recount. Helped by his faithful maid, Elsje van Houweningen, Grotius escaped to France disguised as a mason. Both the trunk and the mason's attire are to be seen at the exhibition!

Another part of the exhibit comprises a number of portraits of the author, one of which came from Oxford University. Works on Grotius and other data related to him make the exhibition very complete.

Expounder of the Duty of Nations



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HUGO GROTIUS, FROM A PORTRAIT BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST

Original Lent for The Hague Exhibition by Oxford University.

The Library

Best Sellers and the Public Library

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON,
Librarian, The James V. Brown Library

THROUGHOUT its history the public library has been a pauper. It has been compelled to match pennies to see which of two books urgently needed it would purchase, and drawing around its shoulders a mantle of academicism, it has frowned down the irate taxpayers who jeered at its perpetually denuded "new fiction" shelves.

This attitude, criticizable in days past, has today become untenable. It constitutes a refusal to supply in an institution supported by public funds for the public satisfaction the give and take of current speculation and guess. "Eppur si muova," said Galileo, and even before the war the meshes of the screen opposed by many libraries to the incoming flood of fiction were being enlarged; and, "mirabile dictu," today a number of forward looking institutions have removed the dams entirely. Best seller fiction enters as of right, not by privilege!

The acceptance of the idea that the public library should be as hospitable to modern fictional discussion of social problems as it is to dead-essay pronouncements on such matters, did not, however, solve the library problem. It is one thing to say, "We will buy freely"; it is another to obtain the money to do so. Moreover, "How many copies of 'The Little French Girl' should a library buy?" To buy all that could be used on any given day was and is obviously impossible. And librarians could not rid themselves of the suspicion that a large part of the clamor arose from people less interested in exposures of Rotarianism than in sheer newness of imprint. Thereupon it occurred to someone, with whose name I unfortunately am not familiar, that these devotees of newness would rather pay a nominal fee for the immediate satisfaction of their thirst than endure the discomfort of aridness while waiting their turn. So he called the "Duplicate Pay Collection" into existence.

In the James V. Brown Library, of Williamsport, Pa., a sign above half a dozen shelves reads:

Duplicate Pay Collection

These books are duplicates of those on the free shelves. Any volume may be borrowed for five days on payment of 5 cents—each additional day 2 cents.

The collection is operated for service, not profit; when the rentals of a book equal its cost it will be transferred to the free shelves.

When we first started to operate our collection we were impatient to get the reaction of the people. Criticism as well as applause, brickbats as well as flowers, were obvious possibilities. And we did not desire brickbats.

As things turned out, the installation of the duplicate pay collection was probably the most popular innovation on which we have ever ventured. Former patrons who had abandoned us as hopeless in the matter of modern material, returned and loaded their arms with desired booty. Better still they renewed their interest in our other books—biology, history and what not—and took copies of such works along. Other constituents who had, as they expressed it, "stuck by us" loudly rejoiced in the fact that if they could not find the particular book they wanted in the regular departments there was still a chance in the duplicate pay collection. And what is a nickel? It was, however, the attitude of the great majority of our patrons, whose pocketbooks were unequal even to a nickel, that we were considering. Would they resent the benefit of the well-to-do? On the contrary they soon found that the use of the new collection materially reduced the pressure on the free shelves with the, to them, comforting result that there were fewer persons after the same boks.

In six months the situation became even more to their liking. The ayerage D. P. C. book was found to earn its cost in that time; and as, under the system adopted, it was then transferred to the free shelves, there were on the latter shelves at least double the number of copies of coltaged fiction than there would have been had the D. P. C. not been established.

The effect on the attitude of the library toward tne entire fiction question was also beneficial. Flannel cakes that have cooled find few purchasers. So we found ourselves acquiring the habit of ordering "in advance of publication." The books went on our shelves on the same day that they appeared on the store counters. If any of the books so ordered—and there were more than a few cases—proved unsuitable we scrapped them and charged it up to profit and loss..

Some of the book stores—though none in this city—have objected to the rental collection as unethical. They consider that a free library either should not charge for any service; or admitting the development to be unavoidable, desire the library to charge a price equal to that imposed by mercantile competitors engaged in rendering the same service for profit.

Rhode Island Decision

The highest judiciary before which the questions involved were brought, was the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. That court held that the Providence Library was within its rights in operating a duplicate pay collection, and that the fact that it did so did not make it other than a "free public library." The duplicate pay collection was interpreted as a small added service, appreciated by a large portion of its clientele and operated for service, not profit. As the majority of states prohibit taxes for any library save a "free public library," the decision is of far-reaching application.

The ethical problem seems even clearer. If it is unethical to lend books at a lower rate than the commercial shops, it would appear to be still wickeder to loan them for nothing at all.

Does it pay? If expressions of satisfaction are criteria, most certainly it pays. If increased use of the library by a larger number of people is a desideratum, most certainly it pays. If the removal of the reproach that "on old stuff the library is all right but on modern material a dead one," is a happy issue, certainly it pays. And if obtaining many more new books for the free use of the people at greatly reduced costs is desirable, again it pays.

The average novel costs a library $1.50 and its rebinding after 25 or 30 loans 60c; a total of $2.10. If a total of 100 loans are obtained from it before it is scrapped the "material cost" of each issue is 2 1-10 cents. Duplicate pay collection books are turned over to the library without cost to it after about 30 issues. The library then spends 60c to rebind each volume and secures say, 70 issues. The "material cost" of an issue is in such case 8-10s of one cent. Multiply the saving of 1 3-10 cents on each of these 70 issues and the total is 91 cents. In addition it should be noted, the library has obtained 30 circulations at no "material cost" at all!

Are further statistics required? Williamsport has a population of 45,000, and last year, in the James V. Brown Library, we added 295 books through our duplicate pay collection. They cost us $462.83. Yet our bank balance was greater at the end of the year than it was at the beginning.

Should an average daily rental of 30 volumes such as we obtained be held proof of the value of the service? The library deems that neither this increased circulation nor the monetary saving involved is of comparable value with the larger effects. We are held to be more "up-to-date"—the building is regarded no longer as solely dedicated to the past but as responsive to the airs of the moment; the institution is saluted as one ministering to a more numerous and diversified clientele.

An Uncrowned King

Parnell, by St. John Ervine. London: Ernest Benn Ltd. 12s. 6d. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

I REMEMBER once Arthur Griffith, on one of the rare occasions when that silent man unfolded his memories, telling of the day when the news of Parnell's passing was spoken from lip to lip in the streets of Dublin. "The people stood," he said, "looking at one another as if some unbelievable disaster had fallen. Strong men, unknown to one another, took one another by the hand, with tears on their cheeks which they made no effort to disguise. For a time, as the news ran quickly through the streets from mouth to mouth, the business of the city was suspended. That was what Parnell meant to the people."

I remember seeing just such a scene as he described, but the news that traveled then was of the passing of Arthur Griffith; and then again men stood still in the streets, with tears on their cheeks. There is something in the parallel. Men do not win a whole people's tribute in that way unless there is in them something of the supreme quality of selflessness in public service. Both of these were proud, autocratic men, wearing hardness and coldness like a mask to disguise (and to control) their sensitiveness and passionate natures; and in each case the rare instinct of the people penetrated that mask and loved what lay behind it.

Now St. John Ervine has done the same. His book has faults enough. It had a wrong approach and it has great difficulty in recovering from the bad start of its intention. On one of his pages he chides W. B. Yeats for havig created a Celtic myth. He is, of course, quite right. W. B. Yeats' Celtic myth was a literary convention, created for the needs of the poet's expression. But St. John Ervine has created another Celtic myth, for the needs of a much less worthy expression. With the older poet, the myth gave him the opportunity of making his own dream-world: with the younger biographer it has merely given him the opportunity of being abusive.

It is necessary to note this quality in the book because it is evident that St. John Ervine wrote it with the wish to abuse the people whose leader Parnell was. He even, he frankly declares, "began to write the book with a feeling of prejudice against Parnell. I ended it with a feeling of deep affection for him."

Justification of the Book

There is the great justification of the book, with all its abuse; and there, by the way, is the great justification of Parnell. That exactly is the quality in Parnell to which Arthur Griffith referred. He made people love him, serve him with passionate devotion, and even when they turned against him at the will of their religious teachers, do so with sorrow, and even with bitter anger that he should have let such a thing come to pass. They had trusted him to lead them, and it seemed that he had failed them.

What lifts St. John Ervine's book above the ordinary is that he has made Parnell live. He has not invented a Parnell of his own: he convinces us, as we read him, that this is indeed a true Parnell. That is a great achievement. Even when (in a manner difficult to understand in a dramatist of acknowledged virtue) he misses great, dramatic moments—as, for example, Sir Charles Russell's ensnaring of Pigott, which can never be told too often—he holds us by this very quality. He lets Parnell live his own life, and define his own course of action.

Minces No Words

The book has another virtue—not common in these days. St. John Ervine minces no words. His very intention to abuse Irish politicians and "Celtic" peoples generally comes to his aid in this. He has come to love his man and he spares nothing in denunciation of those who reviled him. There is some plain speaking of those now in high places such as does not usually find its way into books; St. John Ervine makes it evident that he is exultant when his tomahawk comes into his hand.

The result is that, whatever else he has or has not done, he has written a living book, sometimes tender, and ofttimes savage; and it is not easy to lay it down when once it has been begun.

DARRELL FIGGIS.

With Footnotes by Shaw

Shaw, by J. S. Collis. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s. net.

THIS is a very comprehensive and penetrating analysis of the work of the great dramatist and sociologist. This criticism also possesses the rare distinction of footnotes and comments supplied by the redoubtable subject himself; and from their fewness and general agreement it may be justly concluded that the subject is satisfied.

Mr. Collis deals with Shaw very fully and acutely as both dramatist and sociologist; and in his opinion it is in the latter capacity that G. B. S. does his greatest work. He regards the plays, speaking generally, as a moral recreation, and it would appear that Mr. Shaw is inclined to the same view. We beg to differ and venture to forecast that it will be in his capacity as an artist that Bernard Shaw will go down to posterity, and loom larger in those days than Carlyle and Ruskin loom in these. Those two men in their day were great social forces, yet today they exist mainly as prose artists.

The present writer once heard a public debate between Bernard Shaw and a worthy opponent. The opponent did not seem to know what he wanted, yet would not be happy till he got it. Bernard Shaw, on the contrary, seemed to know exactly what he wanted, but one wondered whether he would not have been a little disappointed when he got it! The gospel according to Shaw is that of a sort of creative revolution, which seems to rest upon very sandy foundations.

But when we get to the plays, Bernard Shaw is on much firmer ground—the solid rock of knowledge and natural genius. He has the sense of drama, humor, character, and, when he likes, poetry in a superlative degree; and the result is that his plays are fiercely entertaining and irresistibly stimulating.

Bernard Shaw is an Irishman, but his real home is in England. The author of this book is also an Irishman, and the reason he gives for England's ability to appreciate Shaw is a real compliment to the English people:

For it is the great glory of the English people that in spite of all their faults they are perhaps the only people on earth who do not mind their shortcomings being pointed out to them. That is why Mr. Shaw at bottom loves England; and that is why England will more and more come to understand Shaw.

Some Recent Books in Brief Review

English Architecture at a Glance, with historical notes by Frederick Chatterton (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50) is a simple review in pictures of the chief periods of English architecture. The 95 drawings illustrate in mass and detail the development of architecture through three main periods, the Gothic, with its Norman and Tudor styles, the transitional phases of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, and the Renaissance of Inigo Jones, Wren, and early and late Georgian. "Too long has the romance of architectural achievement remained unknown to the general public," says Mr. Chatterton. This comprehensive little book proves that the subject in its outline is not abstruse, is easily within the grasp of the layman. Once it is understood in its fundamentals, a new world of beauty is opened to all who see as they walk.

The Steamer Book: A Miscellany for Voyagers on All Seas, edited by E. V. Mitchell (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2) is unique in the range of selections assembled for the traveler's entertainment and edification. Exact nautical information he finds in the sections on "Ships, Navigation, and Navigators" and "Nautical Vocabulary"; sea stories in the division of "Tales." There are 50 pages of representative poetry of the sea, and an attractive collection of curious facts and ocean-lore in "Islands," "Fauna and Flora and Fishes," and in "Miscellaneous." In the last named the editor has brought together a number of the most famous descriptions of sea life.

Stamps of the New Poland

New Guinea Now Has Its Own Stamps and Austria Adopts a New Currency

WHEN Poland began to issue stamps again just at the close of 1918, the fact that the country once possessed a separate issue nearly 60 years before was almost forgotten. This was issued under Russian rule. There was only one value, a 10 kopek, blue and rose, the design being identical with that of the familiar type of the Tsar's régime. This stamp, which made its appearance on Jan. 1, 1860, was engraved by Henry Mayer and printed at the Government Printing Office at Warsaw. Then in December, 1918, the reborn Poland issued stamps again. These were German provisionals of 1915, overprinted "Poczta Polska" at Warsaw, and Austrian Military Post stamps surcharged and overprinted with the Polish eagle at Lublin. There were other issues too, most of which were of a purely local nature, and a permanent series was ready in the following year.

Apart from the series to celebrate the first National Assembly in 1919, and some isolated commemoratives, the designs of the Polish stamps have been attractive but commonplace. The new issue, however, has higher aims, and the subjects at least are worthy of notice. The old town hall at Posen or Poznan, is a quaint Slavonic adaptation of Romanesque forms. Cracow is the great intellectual center of the nation, but its early history is obscure. It is represented on the new stamps by the Wawel Palace, built on the rocky eminence to the southwest of the old inner town, and it was here that the Polish kings were crowned. Vilna or Wilna, 436 miles south-southwest of Leningrad, for some time the Imperial headquarters during Napoleon's Russian campaign, is rich in historical associations.

Postal Picture Gallery

The statue of King Sigismund in the square which bears his name is Warsaw's contribution to this postal picture gallery. This was the third Sigismund, a son of King John of Sweden, and uniting in his person the royal lines of Vasa and Jagiello. There is also to be a special issue for use on air mails, the first stamps of the kind to be introduced in the country.

One of the three smallest independent states in Europe, Liechtenstein has been a stamp-issuing country since 1912, and for the first five years three stamps of uniform design served its purpose very well. From 1917, however, the output of different issues has been prolific, and there is no doubt that this unnecessary activity is purely speculative. The latest addition is a 1.50 value in the oblong view type showing a vignette of the Government buildings and the church at Vaduz.

Monaco, only eight square miles in area, has had its own stamps since 1885, when the portrait design of Prince Charles III, by M. Dupuis, was engraved by M. Mouchon at the French Government Printing Works, in Paris. Three years ago a combined portrait and pictorial series was introduced, followed by a set with portrait of Prince Louis, and the latest additions to the latter are a 50c grayish-green and 60c bistre-brown.

New Guinea's Own Stamps

A special issue to replace the familiar North West Pacific Islands provisionals in New Guinea appeared early in the year. There are 13 values, from one halfpenny to the pound sterling, and the colors are the same as the Commonwealth stamps. The design is by Mr. T. S. Harrison, and shows a vignette of a native village. The stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper, in sheets of 30, 6 by 5, and perforated 11. Most of the denominations are to appear overprinted "On Service" for official use.

These stamps and the territory which they represent must not be confused with the issues for the old portion of New Guinea, now better known as Papua. The island of New Guinea, or Papua, considerably larger than Borneo, was formerly divided between Holland, Germany and Great Britain, and the 70,000 square miles of German territory was occupied by an Australian expeditionary force in September, 1914. A month later a provisional issue appeared, which was supplied by overprinting some of the stock of German New Guinea stamps "G. R. I." and the values in pence and shillings. There was another printing made in December, and from March, 1915, to a few weeks ago, the stamps in use were those of the Australian Commonwealth overprinted "N. W. Pacific Islands."

To Honor Dr. Masaryk

Czechoslovakia has paid a tribute to its President by issuing a special series of stamps on his birthday, March 7. Dr. Masaryk is a keen stamp collector and, like the new President of the French, is always eager to stimulate interest in an instructive hobby. The new stamps are very like the series of four which appeared 18 months ago to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Republic, and show a portrait of the President after a canvas by Max Svabinsky. There are seven values—40 haleru, orange-brown, 50h. yellow-green, 60h. purple, 1 koruna, carmine, 2k. blue, 3k. sepia and 5k. green—and the stamps are printed in sheets of 100 on paper watermarked with lime-tree leaves and perforated by a single-line machine measuring 13½. The haleru values are produced by the photogravure process, while the korun denominations are from intaglio plates by the offset method. The work is from the United Czech Printing Works at Prague, and a special cancellation stamp was introduced which postmarks the stamps "Prague 1850-1925—7.3.25" in red ink, and much on the same lines as the special cancellation used for the 1919 Commemoratives.

Lower Values in Austria

The appearance of abnormally high values is a sure sign that the currency of the state which the stamps represent is rapidly depreciating. Up till 1918 the highest denomination issued by Austria was the 10 kronen stamp, but the following year values appeared up to 50 kronen, and by 1922 four-figure values were being issued. A gold currency is now being introduced, and the next Austrian stamps will have the values expressed in "shillings" and "groschen," the new Austrian shilling being equivalent to about 15 cents U. S. A. currency. This is the third type of coinage to appear on the postage stamps of Austria. The old issues up to 1900 were in kreuzers, 100k. to the gulden, and the period now terminating had the values in heller, 100h. being equal to one krone.



He Was "Baa-Baa Black Sheep"

HE WAS the "little boy who lived down the lane." He lived in a little cottage, with roses climbing over the windows, and honeysuckle down by the gate.

He had a little sister who slept in a cradle behind the door.

Every time "the little boy who lived down the lane" came to peep at her, shre said, "Coo-oo, coo-oo."

Of course they had a father and a mother.

Father wore big leggings that creaked when he walked, and Mother always had the scissors handy, so that when she heard people say, "What lovely flowers! How sweet they smell!" she could quickly clip off a rose and some honeysuckle. And there always seemed plenty of flowers, too.

Father was out all day and sometimes all night. He had a great many sheep and lambs to feed, and he said they needed as much attention as the mother who lived in the shoe had to give to her big family of children!

In the evenings Father would tell of the doings of his big family.

There was one sheep who could not seem to remember that if she went through a hole in the hedge she could get back through the same hole. Baby sister said "Coo-oo-oo!"

There was the baby lamb who was so fond of motor cars—so Father said—that every day she did her best to get away from her mother and spend her time on the high road; and her little brother went with her, because he said the grass on the high road was much sweeter than in the field.

One evening Father came home earlier than usual, and, of course, the "little boy" ran at once to meet him, and Mother put down her scissors and said, "What brings you home, Father?" and the baby sister, feeling something unexpected had happened, said "Gurgle-goo," showing she could do something unexpected, too.

Then Father showed them. He let the "little boy" gently unfold his greatcoat and all peeped inside.

The "little boy" said "Oh-oo-oo!" The baby sister said "Coo-oo, Gurgle-goo."

Then Father told them. He said, "This wee lamb you see is black, and all my other lambs are white, and although there are such a lot of white ones, there does not seem to be one who understands that even although this one is black he is a very nice little lamb, and they don't want him; so I've just brought him home and we'll all love him."

Mother said "Yes! and I'll feed him from baby sister's bottle; she's too big for it now.

"Little Boy" said, "Yes! I'll watch him while he is out at play and show him the nicest grass."

Baby sister said, "Coo-oo-oo-oo!" which must have meant, "Yes! of course he may have my bottle, and I'll spare him some of my milk too!"

And Father said "Yes! This is just what I thought would happen!"

And this is the beginning of the history of "Baa-baa Black Sheep."

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Travelers Overseas

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Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Founder of Quakerism

The Short Journal and Itinerary Journals of George Fox. Edited by Norman Penney. Cambridge University Press. 15s.

George Fox: Some Modern Appreciations. Foreword by J. Rendel Harris. London: The Swarthmore Press. 6s. net.

THE tercentenary of George Fox's birth was celebrated last year in both England and America, but now, a few months later, there have appeared two books, one of which is a publication of great value in connection with this remarkable man. It is the collection in one volume of the Short Journal, the Itinerary and Haistwell Journals, under the able editorship of Dr. Penney, consulting librarian of the Friends' Reference Library in London, already well known as an authority on George Fox, and editor of the Great Journal in two volumes.

The idea of publishing the Short Journal originated in Philadelphia, and serves to show how closely interlaced are the histories of the Old Country and the New. The plan was laid before the Friends' Historical Association, and was gradually expanded to include the Itinerary and Haistwell Journals.

Belong to Classics

While the Great Journal, first published in 1694, contains all that is necessary to understand the character and mission of George Fox, these later diaries, which form part of the manuscript treasures of the Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, and have been occasionally consulted by Quaker historians, are an addition of no small value. They belong, indeed, to the classics.

The Short Journal was written during Fox's imprisonment in Lancaster Gaol, and evidently dictated to some one—he wrote very little himself at any time—and is but "a preliminary draft," in the words of the editor, of the greater work. It is curiously free from dates. "George dates nothing," declared Carlyle, "and his facts everywhere lie around him like the leather parings of his old shop." Yet the facts in themselves are so remarkable that the dating of them would often seem to be of but minor importance; their significance and their illumination transcend all historical context.

The Itinerary Journal, written probably by John Field, gives much information about the years spent by Fox in and near London, during the latter part of his career. It describes his visits to his friends, and reveals how greatly he endeared himself to them. The tribute of Rebecca Travers would certainly have been indorsed by some 60 hosts who welcomed him whenever he could come their way: "I was never better pleased with my house then when thee was in It," declared she.

The Haistwell Diary

The Haistwell Diary has only recently come into the possession of the Reference Library. Called thus after Haistwell, who was Fox's secretary from the early part of 1677 to the middle of 1678, the Diary is mainly a summary of interviews and visits, including a journey to Holland, and does not contain much of interest to the general reader.

Not a great deal, it must be admitted, is to be found in these publications concerning the character and life of Fox which has not already been revealed in the Great Journal. The sacrifices, the hardships, the persecutions and the imprisonments, which showed the age in which he lived to be scarcely more enlightened than that which had burnt Joan of Arc two and a half centuries earlier, have already been recorded at length. Nevertheless, the reader who comprehends something of the pioneer work which Fox was accomplishing for his own and future generations will read these pages eagerly.

The civil war, with its struggle for political freedom, raged round him, but Fox saw one way only to settle the differences, and that was with "the sword of the Spirit." Nothing could deflect him from his great purpose. He had come "to know God experimentally and was as one who hath a key and doth open."

Never Showed Fear

Through all the turmoil and conflict of life, it was this which he sought to bring home to men. We recognize it whenever we follow him: in his interviews with Cromwell, who was far more concerned with political than with religious freedom, and failed to comprehend the vision which had come to Fox, deeply impressed though he was by him: in the churches, where he faced the clergy with their lack of inspiration in teaching the people; in the law courts, where he reasoned with the magistrates; up and down the country; continually he sought to bring home this fact that "every man was enlightened by the Divine Light of Christ; and I saw it shine through all; and that they that believed in it came out of condemnation to the light of life."

On this he founded his mission, which men came to call the Quaker movement. Eight times imprisoned, for more than two years on one occasion, herded in loathsome dungeons with felons, we see how apart from his sufferings Fox remained, manifesting neither resentment nor discouragement, and preserving such courage in the face of every kind of adversity, that those who were with him leave this record, that they never once saw him afraid.

Penn's Tribute

The most beautiful picture we have of George Fox, in its simplicity and discernment, its affection and restraint, is that of William Penn, who possessed a scholarship and breeding lacking in Fox, and yet who reverently acknowledged in him a greater inspiration than his own. "Contented, modest, easy, steady, tender, it was a pleasure to be in his company," wrote William Penn. "Civil beyond all forms of breeding in his behavior," he further declared of him. No one was more capable than Penn of realizing the greatness of the ideal which Fox had set up for all men, governor or governed, to practice, and the colony of Pennsylvania was to be among the foremost beneficiaries during the next 70 years of that justice and freedom for which Fox and his followers had cheerfully suffered martyrdom.

Side by side with the publishing of the shorter journals, has appeared the collection of essays issued by the Swarthmore Press, from the pens of many eminent present-day writers, among whom are Prof. Elbert Russell, Edward Grubb, Robert Davis, and St. Loe Strachey. They serve to show the extent of Fox's influence in his own day, and in the religious world since, and prove with what increasing measure his single accomplishment is recognized in the hearts and intellects of men.

The vision had come to Fox and he had brought it to others, so that they could no longer go on in the old beaten track of dogma and outward worship. He had found a key which opened a door for them as well as for himself. He brought them, on several occasions, physical healing; he turned them from anger and hatred to meekness and discipleship. He made them feel that God was a God at hand and not a God afar off.

"A Religion of Reality"

"In a day of shams," Mr. William James has written, "it was a religion of reality, rooted in spiritual inwardness and a return to something more like the original Gospel truth than men had ever known in England."

"And they asked mee if I were the sonne of God," wrote Fox. "I said yes: they asked mee whether I had the spirit of disserning, I said yes, I disserned him that spoke to mee."

His courage, his faith, and above all his conviction were resistless. He had found existing religion empty of all inspiration, but through his eloquence, his devotion, his dauntless courage, he was able to bring to men something of what had come to him as a result of his prayers and fastings and close study of the Bible. In his own words he taught them that, to understand the Scriptures, they must have the "Spirit of God . . . and without this Spirit they can know neither God nor Christ nor the Scriptures, nor have the right fellowship with one another."

The whole object of Fox's work was the helping of men. He fought for their religious freedom, but he did not lose sight of the fact, either by precept or practice, that nought would avail them, where justice and brotherly love were lacking. He taught them, not only how they might learn to approach nearer to God, and so understand Him better, but also how to live peaceably with one another.

"The infusion of such a spirit," Mr. Edward Grubb has written, "into our international relations is perhaps the soul without which our League of Nations will be but a feeble body."

E. F. H.

Three Books to Drop in Your Suitcase

International Economic Policies, by W. S. Culbertson (Appleton, $3.50).

Letters of Rosa Luxemburg, edited by Luise Kautsky (McBride, $2.50).

The Wandering Scholar, by David G. Hogarth (Oxford, $3).

How to Camp

Camping Out, by Warren H. Miller. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

AMATEUR hikers and green campers need instruction. The more a person goes hiking or camping, the bigger study he is certain to make of it—the deeper he will go into the philosophy of his thus-far experiences and the farther he will search for authorities on the subject. He who has been "on the trail" for only the third or tenth time, if he be sincere, recognizes his freshman status in a course which he admits to be nothing less than an applied science. The lifelong woodsman, Warren H. Miller, when he gives us the gist of his knowledge in book form, begins by saying, "Camping out may well be classed as one of the liberal arts, so wide is its application."

A Trusty Guide

He who has been out on the mountain paths but once, and that for only a three or four days' stay, has at least become aware of one great, all-pervading fact, that they who give careful calculation to every little ounce that goes into the pack are wise. Henceforth he pays strictest attention to the recommendations of older trampers. He devours every guidebook that he can find. A book like "Camping Out" he looks upon as a treasure. He immediately realizes that here is a trusty guide, a camper with an experience of thirty years, "in all climes and conditions, going once a month throughout every month of the year, and often once a week in the fall and spring months." Mr. Miller has not only written many books on outdoor life, but was for eight years editor of Field and Stream.

When an outdoorsman plans a trip he gets right down to business. He does not look up a volume of poems nor even an exciting tale of the woods or sea. He jumps into the organization of his pack. First, he wants to have the most comfortably carrying pack possible. Then he figures upon what should go into it and how each article should best ride within the pack. He does not wish to be weighed down by a whole pencil if he can get along with a stub. He hopes that he can arrange his pack so that it will travel as a part (an unannoying part) of himself.

Therefore, without extraneous preliminaries, Mr. Miller strides off into the thicket of "how to pack your outfit." In the first sentence of his first chapter, he takes his eager readers (it is safe to assume that the readers of this book will be eager — and tremendously more eager before they finish it) right into the mysteries of the "fittest pack." The reader is scarcely started before he sees his problems begin to dissolve, for the author talks straight, with the confidence of a master. He has "been there" hundreds of times himself. In fact, though he writes on such plain, utilitarian topics as the choice of supplies, the construction of tents, etc., yet, as in the case of an artist who has traveled far beyond mere technic, the free, childlike joy of maturity fills the book.

Intimate Secrets of Camp

In explaining many of his camping schemes, Mr. Miller invites his friends of the trail into some of the most intimate secrets of the tent and of the camp stove. For such is the manner of the real outdoorsman. It could be said with very little variation that if one wishes to witness in its purity an exemplification of geniality, equality, sharing-equally-with-the-other-fellow, and the Golden Rule, he should go a-hiking. No one enjoys giving information more than the woodsman when he is telling how to pick a camp site, and no cook delights in the demonstration of a recipe more than does the camp cook in describing his brand of corn bread. And Mr. Miller is outstandingly a camp cook, for on nearly every trip that he has taken in his 12 monthly camps during all the years, he has been the cook, the élite of camp society, "the most recherché and sought after of all human beings."

It might be well for the person who has never had any experience in camping whatsoever or for the uninventive person to follow Mr. Miller's directions implicitly, but it is not inferred that he expects the mass of his readers to do this. His attitude seems to be indeed that of the true leader—"Just let me give you a few good ideas of proven value, and then you go ahead farther than I have gone and work out still better ways." Except for a chapter on hunting, it is hard to see how any outdoorsman, whatever the degree or his accomplishments in the open, would ever regret a reading of "Camping Out."

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The Economic Way to Peace

International Economic Policies, by William Culbertson. New York: Appleton & Co. $3.50.

HOW much of the responsibility for the major political disturbances of history may be ascribed to economic causes is a matter that is likely to remain in the realm of controversy. Some economists, with the expert's tendency to overstress his particular subject, go to the extreme of reducing all cataclysms, from the overthrow of the Roman Empire to the outbreak of war in 1914, to economic cause and effect. The general public, on the other hand, is always partial to political causation, which has at least the merit of being the more picturesque. But it requires no specialist to divine that some economic conditions of the world today contain the elements of future mischief, even if a precise specification of those conditions might baffle the layman.

Frank and Impartial

It is therefore as a distinct contribution to the cause of peace that Mr. Culbertson produces a general survey of the field of commerce, with its complex fabric of treaties, tariffs, loans and shipping policies, pointing out those phases which contain the elements of international goodwill, and those which make for trouble.

Mr. Culbertson is well qualified for his task. His association with the United States Tariff Commission has afforded him opportunities for becoming conversant with the commercial treaties of all nations; moreover he possesses the faculty of sorting his intricate mass of material into neat and lucid paragraphs that even the non-economic reader will assimilate with ease. And while his official position imposes a certain wariness of approach and a reticence as regards America's economic policy, his stated opinions, in general, are commendably frank and impartial.

Among the more desirable policies he includes the "Open Door" and "Most Favored Nation" treatment, which, when applied liberally and with as few conditions as possible, avoid unfair discrimination and make for equality and goodwill all round. Among the trouble-making, discriminatory practices, he includes "Closed Door" clauses, and all forms of preference within an empire, designed to deny foreign nations the advantage of equal trading; the "aggressive" use of capital to exploit other lands and peoples for political ends, and the helter-skelter rush for raw materials.

Barriers Lead to Trouble

There is as little ultimate gain for the United States, Mr. Culbertson believes, in absorbing the Philippines and Porto Rico within her customs union, for the purpose of keeping other nations away, as there would be for Britain and her dominions to contrive an exclusion scheme of preference. Such barriers, he maintains, only lead to trouble, since "excluded nations, laboring under a sense of grievance, inevitably resent the use of political power as a means of giving the industries of another nation preferences in access to raw materials and in markets." For similar reasons he deplores the apprehension displayed by Britain and the United States over their partial dependence upon each other, and upon other sources, for a few essential raw materials, such as oil and cotton, nitrates and rubber, when Germany, Japan and Italy depend so much on foreign sources for their essential raw materials.

Commerce International

The root of most commercial unfairness and inharmony, Mr. Culbertson ascribes to the general unwillingness to admit that commerce is not a national, but an international matter. "Shipping is only a semi-domestic industry, one-half of its business being carried on in ports to which our laws do not extend." It cannot be effectively controlled by national governments, which were designed to serve purely national purposes, and which still continue to regulate commercial policies according to national ideals. Such a state of affairs, he thinks, inevitably leads to war. It can be avoided by putting commerce under the control of some international authority, formed by the various countries in co-operation, which would decide all questions on the basis of the good of the world as a whole.

Mr. Culbertson carries a refreshing note of common sense and common justice into the beclouded field of economics. Far from being appalled by the ogre of "economic necessity," his formula is always simple and uncompromising: "If conditions are unfair, they should be altered." His work, in its comprehensiveness and clear-sighted exposition, will prove an invaluable aid to all who are working intelligently in the cause of world peace.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Business of Being a Club Woman, by Alice Ames Winter. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Movements in European History, by D. H. Lawrence. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $3.50.

Boys' and Girls' California, by Ethel Imogene Salisbury. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

The Way to Sketch, by Vernon Blake. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $2.50.

Dryden: Poetry and Prose, with Essays by Congreve, Johnson, Scott and Others. Introduction and notes by David Nichol Smith. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $1.20.

The Children's Bureau, by James A. Tobey. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.

Bibliotheca Americana et Philippina, Part IV. London: Maggs Bros.

The European Power and the Near East, 1875-1908, by Mason Whiting Tylor. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota.

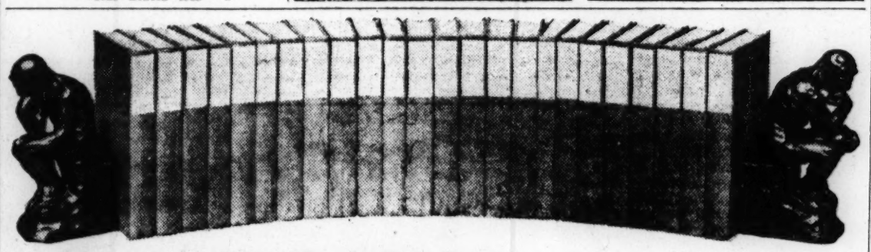
The Monkey Puzzle, by J. D. Beresford. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

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They recommend that you read Joseph Conrad!
Conrad's works, says Sir Hugh Clifford, "have no counterpart in the entire range of English literature."



WHAT a life was that of Conrad! Once, a little boy in Poland, he put his finger on a map and said, "I shall go there." He had pointed to the Congo, in deepest Africa. In later years he did go there, and if you wish to know what he experienced, read *Heart of Darkness,* "the greatest piece of descriptive writing," says Ellen Glasgow, "in modern English prose."

He had an unaccountable longing for the sea, this sensitive lad, child of an inland race. So, still in his teens, he made his way to Marseilles and shipped as a cabin-boy on a sailing vessel. For twenty years thereafter the open sea was his home. He did not even speak English until he was past twenty. He did not write a story until he was almost forty.

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—H. L. Mencken.

To stand in a Summer-stifled, man-smelling city street and to feel suddenly a fresh salt wind from the far-off pastures of the sea—this is the sensation when one comes upon a book by Joseph Conrad.
—Mary Austin.

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—and scores more could be quoted if space allowed.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Technique of Getting Acquainted With the Brook

"A BROOK," said a friend, as we stood on a little footbridge over the impetuous mountain stream that flows through Ripton Gorge in Vermont, "gives me more powerfully a sense of eternity than anything else in nature, even than the ocean. It does 'go on forever,'—almost, doesn't it?" I agreed, and ventured the opinion that Tennyson's "The Brook," hackneyed though it may be, is still the best poem about a brook that we have. We have not many: compared with our poetry of the ocean, a mere handful of lyrics.

And yet a brook is about the most beautiful thing in nature. It has color, translucency, transparency, light, motion, and music. In it and along its course live a multitude of lovely or curious things—trout, minnows, dace, crayfish; caddis-worms, water-beetles, and water-spiders; butterflies, moths and millers, mayflies, dragonflies and demoiselle flies, and a host of beetles; spiders, grubs, and worms, with frogs, tree-frogs, and toads; besides an army of characteristic trees, shrubs, and flowers,—alders, rhododendrons, and willows, sorrel and mint, ferns, jewelweed, Joe Pye weed, the mild-weeds, fire-weed,—and, in the shallows, sedges, rushes, water-grasses, and pond-weeds. There is, moreover, the warmth, color, and strength of rocks, the gold and silver of sand, the grays and greens of lichens and mosses. Each stretch of its course presents a new picture,—here a fall, there a riffle, beyond a rapid, and still farther on a quiet pool. It is hard to tell whether the spray, foam, and roar of a cascade is more taking than the quietude of a pool, in which the trees and the sky are reflected, and the eye turns from one to the other with equal pleasure.

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Thoroughly to love the song of a brook, one must have heard it long and often. To the casual visitor it seems monotonous and to some persons it seems dreary or tedious or disturbing. That is because most people listen to it from a distance, however slight. You cannot know a brook's music from a path or trail above it or to one side: you must go down close to the water, preferably lying with ear close to the surface or at least sitting on a rock in the bed of the stream. And you must shift your position often. Only by such means can you become aware of the ever-changing tones and the ever-varying overtones. Thus to hear such music for the first time is a memorable experience. You realize that the ripple or roar that seemed a single solid tone from above or at a distance is actually a complex of sounds of various pitches and volumes, in which suggestions of human speech are strangely mingled. Listening closely, you hear notes that come from caves, lispings from rock-walls, prattlings from shallows, hissings from grass-stems, all intertwined and intermingled with a steady diapason or ground-tone that is perhaps the voice of the brook itself.

Having listened to the song of the brook for a while, you will probably, still lying prone so near the water that you can feel its coolness, let your eyes rest on the bottom. Here again, no one really knows a brook who has not looked down through it a hundred times. If you will cup your hands around your eyes so as to shut out the light and then look down at the bottom of a pool or a backwater shallow, there are endless discoveries to be made. Pebbles, for example, as every child knows, are much more beautiful when they are wet and never are they more beautiful than when seen thus at the bottom of clean water. Sand also is full of colors and lights when seen thus, and over the sand and among the pebbles crawl or float or dart all sorts of odd and interesting creatures, invisible to a view less intimate. Only today I found two kinds of caddis worms in a little pool,—quaint creatures that make for themselves tubes of tiny bits of wood or minute pebbles in which they live. And in the same pool were gyrating water beetles and skimming water spiders or "skaters," that are much more amusing than persons who have never studied them suppose.

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But the lords of the brook are the trout, gorgeously clad, darting like light, loving best the coldest headwaters and the well-aerated falls and rapids, artful, voracious, beautiful. To see them best one should lie at length at some spot where the stream has eaten into the edge of a grassy meadow and runs smooth and swift below. Here the trout, bound upstream, flash by or rest motionless in the shadow of the bank, and, if you are very careful to inch your way forward and to cast no reflection upon the water, you may easily watch them and enjoy the glory of their reds and yellows as they turn to and fro or roll lazily. I watched a great trout in this way all one summer, where he lay under a slanting silver birch. All the fishermen of the countryside would have been after him, if they had known where he lived; but I never told, and he may be there still for all I know. I had read in Richard Jefferies—it is in "Wild Life in a Southern County," I think—how to "tickle" a trout and I tried again and again to tickle this one, but could never succeed. Perhaps English trout are more hospitable to such blandishments than ours. I once touched his back with the tip of my finger, and he was gone so suddenly that I found it hard to believe that he had been there. The way to tickle a trout is to lie on the bank and insinuate your hand into the water with the utmost circumspection and by minute degrees until your finger-tips are below him. You then curve your fingers and stroke his underside. But unless your caress falls lightlier than rose-petals in water, you will fail. I have always failed, and have concluded that the operation calls for more practice or greater delicacy than I can boast.

The trout is lord of the water, but perhaps the kingfisher is lord of the banks. In his way he is almost as distinguished, both in appearance and in manner. His favorite coign of vantage is a limb that projects over the stream, from which he falls into the water after a fish, with almost the skill and impetuosity of a tern or sea-swallow. Like the tern and many another bird of bright plumage, he has a harsh voice, but he is an interesting and likable fellow and I have stood motionless many a time admiring his blue and white livery, his crest and aristocratic air. He lives a life of carelessness and ease.

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Under the bank dwells a sober citizen whom I like even better. He is the muskrat, endlessly at work, digging his ingenious burrow, furnishing it with straw, and caring for his children. If you wish to watch him, you must learn to be silent and still for long periods of time, but he is worthy the trouble.

To hear the brook's music and to become acquainted with its folk requires finesse, a carefully considered technique; it is, in short, an art. It is only one of many arts that have no names, but that, when acquired, contribute to the joy of living.

R. M. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herold Der Christian Science
Le Heraut de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

The Romance of the Madeiras

THE approach to the semi-tropical Madeiras is so ethereally lovely that they seem to have been appropriately designated "Isles of Paradise," so like some far-off dream do they appear as they rise above the vast horizon of water and sky and become a part of it. At first faintly discernible under a mass of cumulus clouds, the three isolated promontories of Ponto Santo take on more definite proportions. Sandy and barren, and chiefly valuable for its lonesome quarry, this lonely island lies twenty-two miles from its larger and more distinguished neighbor, Madeira, while to the south, like a long and narrow wall, rise the three rocky islets which form the Desertas, some thirty miles from Madeira. These unimportant bits of land soon fade from view, and then, emerging from a cloud of rainbow vapor, the dreamlike contour of a castle of long ago assumed the shape of an island whose coast bristles with precipices and rocks. Rich volcanic colors blend into forest hues along a cluster of peaks closely grouped near the center of the island, and deeply grooved, like the turrets and pinnacles of a gigantic fortress.

The port of Funchal lies in a curve between two headlands, with a sea exposure extending to the south pole. The beach, usually crowded with a diversified throng, is backed by the yellow and white stuccoed city, beyond which rise sunny hills towering into pine-covered mountain ranges whose summits seem lost in the clouds. Three mountain streams wind their way through Funchal to the ocean and are hemmed in by cement walls. Along the river beds the vegetation is dense while in the higher, more arid parts, cultivation is carried on by means of irrigation. The Madeirans are fond of bright colors and use striking assortments on the same house—yellow walls, blue or green doors, and a red or brown roof, for instance.

Some six miles west of Funchal, and reached either by sea or by a narrow, often steep, roadway, is the picturesque village of Camara de Lobos, and a vertical cliff near by, Cabo Giram, two thousand one hundred and eighty-five feet high, said to be the loftiest cliff in the world. The village claims to have a population of about seven thousand inhabitants, and is chiefly noted for its basalt quarries which yield excellent building material. Coastwise boats carry the stone and other produce to Funchal for domestic use or for foreign trade. From these interesting coast towns crowds of country folk come every week day to trade on the Funchal beach; and, from the island villages, they gather early in the morning in the city marketplace. The peasants of Madeira are hard-working, very unlearned, and very religious. Their homes, speaking generally, are plain thatched cottages with only one room, no windows, and bare earth floors. In contrast to these humble dwellings are the "quintas," or residences of the foreigners or better class of Madeirans. Surrounded by high walls, these homes are reached by flower-lined paths leading from a door in the wall to the vine-covered entrance of the villa. Many interesting trips may be taken to different parts of the island, and one cannot help but appreciate the hard labor and courageous pluck which have been required to extract a livelihood from an isolated and so partly barren an island. Yet over the Madeiras there hangs a lovely glow of romance, of vanishing golden days, of the oft-told tales of adventurous voyages and daring seamen, of an age which has almost slipped below the horizon of time's onward sweep.



Villa de Camara de Lobos, on the Coast of Madeira

"God requireth that which is past"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT only is surrender of the past the way of peace, but it is compulsory, since we read in Ecclesiastes that "God requireth that which is past." To face this statement squarely brings instant realization of its wisdom and justice. The present is God's, the future is His, and likewise the past; and nothing darkens and shuts out the thought of God more surely than remembrance of past discord. Many who are willing to discard present worries, and even anxiety for the future, may be none the less tenacious in reviewing past events that brought into their lives a sense of oppression or tragedy. Time spent in this way is futile, since it not only is destructive to one's peace, but accomplishes nothing in the right direction. Shakespeare wrote,

"Let us not burden our remembrances
With a heaviness that's gone;"

and regret is invariably caused by belief in the desirability of something material, personal, and mortal. None of these things bring enduring blessing even when acquired; so why grieve?

Jeremy Taylor wrote, "Many people are busy in this world gathering together a handful of thorns to sit upon;" and while it is true that most of us, as we walk the roadway of life, gather a more or less plentiful crop of thorns, surely it is not necessary for us to sit on them. It is essential to sift the chaff from the wheat, as we look over our sheaves of worldly experience, the wheat to be garnered, the chaff to be burned up. This means the destruction of the chaff; and one should welcome the consuming power of the cleansing fires, since by this process one may begin again, and with much less accumulated rubbish.

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind, and that divine Mind is All-in-all. The actual experiences are mental, and men are conscious of their creator through thought processes. From divine Mind come divine thoughts which are reflected by man; and these are the wheat to be garnered and treasured. From the so-called human mind, claiming to think for itself independently of God, come erroneous thoughts, which are the chaff to be burned. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 558) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of "the baptism of the Holy Ghost, whose flames of Truth were prophetically described by John the Baptist as consuming error." Looking, therefore, to the thought realm as the place wherein regenerative work is done, we consign to the flames of Truth the thorns of regret, the poison of self-pity, all torturing beliefs in lost opportunities, haunting memories of injustice and misunderstanding, which, being wholly of human origin, must be set aside forever.

Nothing brings permanent satisfaction but the consciousness of the presence of the Father and of man's oneness with Him. The Psalmist writes, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness;" and this is the ultimatum for every earnest seeker of Truth. All have made mistakes through ignorance of spiritual realities; and it is comforting to read in Science and Health (p. 186), "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better."

One of the glories of Christian Science is that it teaches the way of betterment and attainment. Paul never stopped to lament past mistakes; and he had, perhaps, as much reason to do so as any other man. He knew he would be wasting precious minutes, every one of which was imperatively needed for the task before him,—namely, to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." And in order to do this he affirms the necessity of "forgetting those things which are behind."

This is the path which everyone must tread. There is always another chance; and we must conserve our energies, wasting no time in vain lamentations. The call comes hourly to go forward; and even if one must try again and yet again, he can know that the patient love of God goes before and with him. Taking the highway of self-surrender, bringing to the altar all memories, even of yesterday, that make for sadness, we can with grateful heart offer them to be burned. Coming out of darkness into light, out of the dream of life in matter into a sublime acceptance of life as spiritual, therefore perfect and complete, we put off the so-called Adam-man with his deeds, so thoroughly that the new man, who has been there all the time, with no knowledge of any other, is fully revealed. Thus the man of God abides with us eternally; and we are victorious through this understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Jefferson's Holidays

When Jefferson was Vice-President he came home once a year, but the stays were long. While President, now in Washington, he came home twice every year except one, but the stays were comparatively brief. In the spring he usually spent a month on the mountain; then . . . the middle or end of July, he would go to Monticello and remain until the end of September. Just how much of a sinecure he found the Vice-Presidency in comparison with the Presidency is hinted in the fact that during the four years in the former office he spent eight hundred and seventy-six days at home, whereas in double that time, during the eight years as chief executive, he spent only eight hundred and thirty-one days there.

The earlier vacations were, too, periods of unalloyed leisure; but during the Presidency the work was unremitting. The executive offices were in a measure transferred to Monticello during the late summer visits. It became the summer capital. Rooms had to be found in the neighborhood for secretaries and clerks who worked in rooms on the mountain. Visitors on official business, beggars for political favours, and the usual visitors of courtesy gave Jefferson and his family little privacy.

To facilitate communication between the offices at Washington and those at Monticello special relays of post riders were kept up between Monticello and Fredericksburg, where they picked up the mail from the riders on the main north and south route. This special presidential pony express was supposed to reach the top of the mountain at one o'clock each day and start back at once, but he was sometimes from three to five hours late. It was with a sigh of resignation, it may be imagined, rather than of regret, that the President turned back to Washington in the fall with his cavalcade.

In the earlier days of travel to the Congress, and indeed as long as the seat of government was at Philadelphia, he would use the stage between Fredericksburg and his northern destination. On his return to the little city at the head of the Rappahannock's tidal waters a servant would meet hi with a wheeled vehicle or, when the roads were soft, with merely a saddle-horse. The stretch of road westward was through a dreary abandoned country almost as far as Orange Court House. Even to-day these roads are flanked with dense rarely cleared forest. One of the great battles of the Civil War was fought there and they called it the Wilderness. After thirty miles, however, the way, on one of its turns from south to west, lifted over a slight rise, and before him, purple against the azure, was the soft outline of Piney Mountain, in Greene County, a low peak which stands detached to the east of the Blue Ridge like a promise of the range beyond. It was, in a way, his first contact with home, for Piney Mountain was one of the most conspicuous landmarks in his northward outlook from Monticello, and he referred to it often in illustrating the phenomenon of "looming." The way was then to "Mr. Madison's" Montpelier, and finally, according to the state of the roads, thirty miles along either the east or the west flank of the Southwest Mountains to Monticello.

Sometimes, when Secretary of State, he attempted the trip from Philadelphia in his own carriage or phaëton. But it occasionally would happen that these bottomless roads of the Eighteenth Century would compel him to abandon the vehicle, have it shipped around to Monticello by water, he then riding in the public stage and leading his horses until cramped and tired, when he would relieve himself with a spell in the saddle.

On one of the early trips homeward after his return from France there is a souvenir of his discovery in Milan. He had an odometer attached to his wheel and kept a record of the distance between points on the road to the very gate of Monticello where the odometer failed, but he figured that to that point he had travelled two hundred and sixty-nine miles.—Paul Wilstach, in "Jefferson and Monticello."

The Lighthouse

The stalwart Ships,
The beautiful and bold adventurers!
Stationed out yonder in the isle,
The tall Policeman,
Flashing his bull's-eye, as he peers
About him in the ancient vacancy,
Tells them this way is safety—this way home.

—W. E. Henley.

The Mocking Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mocking bird in yonder tree
Sings songs of joy and love and glee.
A fine enthusiast is he,
Sharing with all his ecstacy.
The oak feels honored by her guest.
Is proud her foliage hides his nest.
His music-sermons of good will
Give all who hear a pleasing thrill.
The water lilies in the brook,
The roses in the shady nook,
And all the blossoms on the trees
Nod their approval in the breeze.

Thou dear evangel of the grove,
Thy gospel teaches joy and love
And not a note in all thy song
Breathes aught of hatred or of wrong.
Thy gossip, also, is discreet;
How happily thou dost repeat
The many stories thou hast heard
From every other worthy bird!
Thou dost not tell what crows may say
Nor imitate the swearing jay;
A fine discrimination thine,
What news to tell; what to decline;
Exemplar thou, of merit, rare;
Let me thy kindly spirit share.

Read Spencer.

For a Statue of Chaucer

Such was old Chaucer: Such the placid mien
Of him who first with harmony informed
The language of our fathers. Here he dwelt
For many a cheerful day. These ancient walls
Have often heard him, while his legends blithe
He sang: of love or knighthood, or the wiles
Of homely life; through each estate and age,
The fashions and the follies of the world
With cunning hand portraying. Though perchance
From Blenheim's towers, O Stranger, thou art come,
Glowing with Churchill's trophies; yet in vain
Dost thou applaud them, if thy breast be cold
To him, this other hero; who in times
Dark and untaught, began with charming verse
To tame the rudeness of his native land.

—Mark Akenside.

Beerbohm Cartoons

They do not seem to me to discover his affiliations with the period but rather to display a side of his temperament that might have produced the same result at any time. There is more humour than irony in them, and perhaps the cartoon is a medium from which the nicer forms of fancy must be excluded. Indeed, there is generally a contrast between the broad strokes of the drawing and the serpentine inscription underneath. The cartoon possesses the humour, the inscription the irony.—Osbert Burdett, in "The Beardsley Period."

„Gott suchet das Vergangene wieder hervor"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS Aufgeben des Vergangenen ist nicht bloss der Weg zum Frieden, es ist vielmehr unbedingt notwendig; denn im Prediger Salomo lesen wir: „Gott suchet das Vergangene wieder hervor" (Züricher Bibel). Wenn wir diese Erklärung mutig ins Auge fassen, wird uns ihre Weisheit und ihre Gerechtigkeit augenblicklich klar. Die Gegenwart gehört Gott, auch die Zukunft gehört Ihm und ebenso die Vergangenheit; und nichts trübt den Gedanken an Gott mehr und schliesst ihn sicherer aus als die Erinnerung an vergangene Widerwärtigkeit. Viele, die ihren gegenwärtigen Kummer und sogar ihre Sorge um die Zukunft bereitwillig ablegen, können nichtsdestoweniger mit zäher Beharrlichkeit auf vergangene Ereignisse zurückblicken, die in ihr Leben einen Sinn der Niedergedrücktheit oder der Unglückseligkeit gebracht haben. Es ist nutzlos, in dieser Weise die Zeit zuzubringen, da es nicht nur den eigenen Frieden zerstört, sondern auch zu nichts in der rechten Richtung führt. Shakespeare schrieb:

„Lasst die Erinnerung uns nicht belasten
Mit dem Verdrusse, der vorüber ist".

Ja, Bedauern geht unwandelbar aus dem Glauben an die Wünschenswürdigkeit von etwas Materiellem, Persönlichem und Sterblichem hervor. Keines dieser Dinge bringt dauernden Segen, selbst nicht wenn sie erworben sind; wozu also der Kummer?

Jeremias Taylor schrieb: „Viele Leute sammeln sich emsig in dieser Welt eine Handvoll Dornen, um sich darauf zu setzen"; und wenn es auch wahr ist, dass die meisten von uns, solange wir auf dem Lebenswege dahinwandern, eine mehr oder weniger reiche Dornenernte sammeln, ist es sicher nicht nötig, dass wir uns darauf setzen. Wenn wir die Garben unserer weltlichen Erfahrung überblicken, ist es wesentlich, die Spreu vom Weizen zu trennen, um den Weizen zu sammeln und die Spreu zu verbrennen. Dies bedeutet die Zerstörung der Spreu; daher sollte man die verzehrende Kraft des reinigenden Feuers willkommen heissen, da man durch diesen Vorgang von neuem und mit viel weniger angehäuftem Plunder beginnen kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, dass Gott das göttliche Gemüt ist, und dass das göttliche Gemüt das All-in-allem ist. Die tatsächlichen Erfahrungen gehen innerlich, im Denken, vor sich, und die Menschen werden sich ihres Schöpfers durch den Vorgang des Denkens bewusst. Vom göttlichen Gemüt kommen göttliche Gedanken, die durch den Menschen widergespiegelt werden; und diese sind der Weizen, der gesammelt und wertgeschätzt werden soll. Aus dem sogenannten menschlichen Gemüt, das für sich—unabhängig von Gott—zu denken beansprucht, gehen irrige Gedanken hervor, die die Spreu sind, die verbrannt werden soll. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 558) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, von der „Taufe des Heiligen Geistes, dessen Wahrheitsflammen von Johannes dem Täufer prophetisch als solche geschildert werden, die den Irrtum verzehren". Wenn wir daher unsern Blick nach dem Gedankenreich richten als dem Ort, wo erneuernde Arbeit verrichtet wird, so übergeben wir den Flammen der Wahrheit die Dornen des Bedauerns, das Gift des Mitleids mit uns selbst, jeden quälenden Glauben an verlorene Gelegenheiten, immer wiederkehrende Erinnerungen an Ungerechtigkeit und Missverständnis, die für immer beiseite gesetzt werden müssen, da sie ganz und gar menschlichen Ursprungs sind.

Nichts ausser dem Bewusstsein von der Gegenwart des Vaters und des Menschen Einheit mit Ihm bereitet dauernde Befriedigung. Der Psalmist schreibt: „Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Dies ist das Endziel jedes ernsten Suchers nach der Wahrheit. Alle haben infolge ihrer Unwissenheit über die geistigen Wirklichkeiten geirrt. Es ist daher tröstlich, in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 186) zu lesen: „Wenn das sterbliche Gemüt wüsste, wie es besser sein könnte, dann würde es besser sein".

Eine der Herrlichkeiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die, dass sie lehrt, wie man besser werden und ans Ziel gelangen kann. Paulus beklagte nie vergangene Fehler; und er hatte vielleicht soviel Grund dazu wie jeder andere. Er wusste, dass dadurch kostbare Minuten verschwendet würden, von denen jede für die vor ihm liegende Aufgabe dringend notwendig war, nämlich, zu „jagen—nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu". Um dies auszuführen, bekräftigt er, dass es notwendig ist, zu „vergessen, was dahinten ist".

Dies ist der Weg, den jeder gehen muss. Es gibt immer neue günstige Gelegenheiten; wir müssen daher unsere Kräfte erhalten, indem wir keine Zeit für vergebliche Klagen vergeuden. Der Ruf, vorwärts zu gehen, ertönt stündlich; und selbst wenn wir uns immer und immer wieder anstrengen müssen, können wir wissen, dass die geduldige Liebe Gottes uns voran- und mit uns geht. Gehen wir den geraden Weg der Hingabe unser selbst, bringen wir alle Erinnerungen, die die Traurigkeit fördern, selbst diejenigen von gestern, auf den Altar, so können wir sie dankbaren Herzens darauflegen, damit sie verbrannt werden. Wenn wir aus der Finsternis an das Licht kommen, aus dem Traum vom Leben in der Materie zur erhabenen Erkenntnis des Lebens als geistig, also als vollkommen und vollständig, erwachen, ziehen wir den sogenannten Adams-Menschen mit seinen Taten so gründlich aus, dass der neue Mensch, der ohne Kenntnis von etwas anderem von jeher bestanden hat, vollständig geoffenbart wird. Der Mensch Gottes weilt also ewig bei uns; und durch dieses Verständnis sind wir siegreich.

Papyrus in Sicily

In the Cyane brook the men work slowly along, poling, pulling by the grasses, halting in little nooks in the banks to let down-coming boats slip by, rowing when they can. The limpid stream twists hither and yon through soft tinted fields alive with brilliant flowers. Here and there weeping willows, splendid old hairy trees, lean over the water and trail their long green tresses upon its quivering mirror. Exquisite papyrus plants, sylphlike shoots, top-heavy with the weight of their huge feather-dustery plumes, in places line both banks thickly for yards, or stand isolated in stately clumps ten, fifteen, eighteen feet high. Their presence is accounted for by two distinct traditions—one that they were brought in the ninth century by the invading Arabs. This is probably true, but there is no poetry about it. The other and prettier story tells of a gracious Pharaoh a thousand years earlier who, charmed by the reports of King Hieron's lovely and gentle queen, Philistis, sent her as his choicest gift the loveliest thing dark Egypt could produce. Whichever story suits your fancy best—believe it!

Whether they have lived in Sicily for ten centuries or twenty, the reeds still spring in slender, graceful stalks of tender green, without leaf or gnarl, from the moist earth, nodding their powder-puff heads lazily over the sparkling water and dreaming—if plants ever dream—of their sun-steeped home of eld beside placid Father Nile. Nowhere else in the world today does this paper-reed of the ancient Pharaohs grow wild; and here it strikes a strange exotic note among the harmonies of European flower and field.

Clear as crystal and blue as the heavens is the circular pool from which the brook springs. Through its cold, pellucid azure splendid gray mullet and other fish—guardians of the sacred spring, perchance—dart or idle about among mimosa-like aquatic plants plainly visible twenty or thirty feet below. It is poetic water, full of shifting lights and nuances of color—now a silvery, glancing mirror, now soft gray and translucent, now pure azure and thin as rain-washed air; but always beautiful, always dimpling to the sun.—Arthur Stanley Riggs, in "Vistas in Sicily."

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STOCK PRICES MOVE TO STILL HIGHER LEVELS

Bullish Factors Prevail —Southern Rails Are in Strong Demand

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Stock prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's market, which was featured by the brisk accumulation of the rail shares and a resumption of pool activities in several specialties.

One block of 6300 shares of United States Steel common changed hands at 120⅞, up ½, and initial gains of a point or more were recorded by Missouri Pacific preferred, Mack Trucks and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. General Motors and Ginter Company attained new 1925 high prices.

With freight car loadings in the week ended July 25 again in excess of 1,000,000 cars and two of the oldest commodity price indices at the highest level since 1920, operations for the rise were conducted with confidence during the early trading. Public participation appeared to be on the increase. More than a dozen issues attained new 1925 peak prices in the first half hour.

The list included Montana Power, Loew's, Inc., Simmons Co., American Can, Coca Cola and Frank G. Shattuck. Mack Trucks quickly moved up 3½ points, while more than a score other industrials showed net gains of a point or more in the first outburst of buying, among them Baldwin, Republic Steel, Fisher Body, White Motors and Colorado Fuel.

The demand for the rails centered largely in the southern and southwestern issues, Missouri Pacific preferred, Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville being the early leaders.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, demand sterling ruling around $4.85⅝ and French francs falling below 4.70 cents.

Some Profit Taking

The rapidity of the advance in many issues invited profit-taking and bear selling, which brought about considerable irregularity but failed to halt the main upward movement of prices. American Can slipped back 3 points from its top price.

Speculators for the advance continued their energetic bidding up of special stocks, concentrating for a time in the motor accessories, American Bosch Magneto being lifted 3 points and Stewart Warner Speedometer 2½. Atlantic Coast Line, which had yielded 2 points to 180, under the pressure of realizing sales, rebounded to 187½, a new record top, before noon, and Du Pont reached a new high at 201½. American Brake Shoe jumped 6½ points and South Porto Rican Sugar.

Call money renewed at 4¼ per cent.

Subsequent wide fluctuations either way, running from 1 to 4 points were caused by opposing speculative interests. Professionals sold on the theory that prices of many stocks had over discontinued possible future developments.

Meantime pools pushed up numerous industrials and specialities to record prices for the year, and investment buying was on a heavy scale in the standard railroad shapes. Chesapeke & Ohio, Louisville & Nshville and Norfolk & Western, together with local gas issues were conspicuously strong.

Railroad Bonds Gain

Responding to increased freight traffic with loadings in excess of a million cars in the week of July 25 and additional favorable earnings reports, railroad bonds generally displayed a firmer tone in today's dealings. Norfolk & Weston convertible 6s advanced a point and Frisco adjustment 6s, St. Paul 4s of 1925, Norfolk & Southern 5s, West Shore 4s, and Shesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s all scored small gains. Boston & New York air line 4s moved up 1⅞.

Industrial issues developed a weakening tendency. Rubbers and oils were firm, U. S. Rubber 7½s, Fisk Rubber 8s and Skelly Oil 6½s each gaining a point or so. Sinclair 6s lost fractionally, and Kansas City 7s dropped 2¼ points.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

The following securities were sold today at auction by R. L. Day:

5 Pepperell Mfg Co 139⅝, off ½
3 Shares Scnd Nat Bk Bos 38½, off ¼
23 Merrimac Chem 83⅜, up 1
20 Camb Elec Lt 107¼
1 Holyoke Wat Pow 460
1 Bos R E Tr 955½ and div, up 5
10 Amn Glue com 65⅝, off ⅜
5 Sullivan Mach Co 51, up 1
2 Boston Belting Co pf 27, off 1
50 Bay State Fishing com 6½
3 Hood Rubber pf 100 1-6 up 2.
35 US Envelope pf 107 3-6, up 1⅝

Sales by Wise Hobbs @ Arnold follow:

2 Fed Nat Bk Bos 100¼, up ¼
10 Wamsutta Mills 83 1-6, up 2 1-6
36 Arlington Mills 96 1-0, up 5
26 W Point Mfg 139¼@138 3-6, up 7⅞
10 Waltham Bleach Dye 35
28 Pepperell Mfg ex-div 139½, up 3 1-6
6 Nashua Mfg Co 70, up 5 2-6
5 Hamilton Mfg 33 3-6, up 1⅛
3 Plymouth Cordage 126¼, up ⅞
76 Lawrence GE 66 1-0@66, up 1
6 units 1st Peo Tr 75¼, up 1
10 special units F P Tr 5½, unchd
48 New Bedford G E Lt 66 1-6, up 13 1-0
52 Ludlow Ffg Assc 166 1-6, unchgd
10 Eastern Mfg pf 35, off 2
20 Fitchburg Gas El 105¼, off 1
6 Quincy Mkt Cold St Wrhs 87 3-6 off.

TO OFFER ST. PAUL ISSUE

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and National City Company have purchased from the receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul $9,270,000 5 per cent equipment trust certificates maturing in equal annual installments from Aug. 1, 1926, to Aug. 1, 1940. These certificates cover 75 per cent of the new standard equipment, consisting of 6500 cars ordered several months ago, which are to be delivered soon, the remaining 25 per cent being paid in cash. Certificates will be offered at 98¾ and accrued dividends for equal amounts of all maturities at which price the average yield is 5.20 per cent.

CAPE COD CANAL TRAFFIC LIGHT

Traffic through Cape Cod Canal in the first six months of the current year was the poorest in years. From Jan. 1 to June 30 only 2018 vessels passed through the waterway, compared with 2265 in the corresponding period of 1924. In the first six months of this year only 271,881 tons of cargo were carried through the canal. This is only a third of the tonnage moving in the initial half-year period of 1923, and 1,000,000 tons less than moved in 1921.

PERE MARQUETTE'S LOADINGS

DETROIT, Aug. 5—Pere Marquette Railway in July handled 56,195 cars, compared with 57,769 in June and 54,650 in July, 1924.

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—It is understood that the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company will retire its $12,500,000 outstanding preferred stock in the near future.

MERRIMAC WOOLEN CUTS WAGES

LOWELL, Aug. 5—Operators of the Merrimac Woolen Company, Dracut, Mass., have been notified of a 10 per cent decrease in wages, due to a drop in orders. The plant employs 380.

CHICAGO & EASTERN

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Chicago & Eastern Illinois in July moved 37,256 revenue freight cars, compared with 32,903 in July, 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	Stock			Last	
100	Abitibi	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
100	Adv-Ru pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	..
700	Ajax Rub	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
100	Ahumada	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1700	Allied Ch	91	90¾	91	91⅝
500	Allis-Chal	82	81	81	82
100	Allis-Ch pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
300	Am Ag Ch	22⅝	22	22⅛	22¼
1000	Am Ag C pf	66¼	65¼	65¼	65⅝
4900	Am Bosch	33⅝	31⅝	33⅝	30½
1400	Am Brake	120¼	115⅝	120¼	112½
11000	Am Can	216⅝	214	214⅝	215⅝
400	Am Car	102	102	102	102¼
100	Am Car pf	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	..
100	Am Chain A	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
200	Am Chicle	46	46	46	46
300	Am Chicl ct	46	45½	46	45½
100	Am Chicl pf	90	90	90	..
3600	Am F Pw	41⅜	40	41⅜	39
100	Am Ex	133	133	133	..
200	Am&FP	90½	90½	90½	90⅜
300	Am Ice	120½	119	119	121¼
600	Am Int Crp	36⅜	36	36	36¼
900	Am Linseed	29¼	28	28	..
600	Am Lins pf	74½	72	74½	..
5900	Am Loco	111¼	111	111	111¼
600	Am Loco pf	119	119	119	..
500	Am Radiat	110¼	110	110¼	111¾
100	Am Republic	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..
200	Am S Razor	64½	64	64½	64
14200	Am Smelt	106¼	104⅝	106¼	104⅝
1200	Am Steel	38¼	38¼	38½	38¼
100	Am Steel pf	111	111	111	..
6800	Am Sugar	68⅞	66½	67⅞	69
100	Am Sug pf	99½	99½	99½	..
200	Am T&Cable	214⅞	214⅞	214⅞	..
500	Am T&T	139½	139⅛	139½	140
100	Am Type	117	117	117	..
1700	Am WWrks	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	65
200	Am WW 7%	98⅝	98	98	98½
1900	Am Wool	41½	40⅞	41¼	40⅝
500	Am Wool pf	87¼	86½	86½	88½
100	Am Wr pfct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Zinc	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Am Zinc pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
200	Aarch Dan	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
100	Arch D pf	97	97	97	97
5400	Anaconda	42½	42	42½	41⅞
300	Armour pf	95⅜	95¼	95½	95⅝
200	Asso DG	52	52	52	51¼
400	Asso Oil	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38⅜
700	Armour A	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1500	Atchison	121⅝	120⅞	121	120⅝
100	Atchison pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96¼
100	Atl Birm&A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2500	Atl Cst L	187½	180	187½	182¼
200	Atl G&WI	50½	50½	50½	50
300	AG&WI pf	51	51	51	51¼
200	Atl Refin	112	112	112	112
100	Austin N pf	90	90	90	..
300	Art Loom	44⅜	44½	44½	44½
6000	Baldwin	113¼	110⅝	111¼	112⅝
3000	Balt & Ohio	78	77⅛	77¼	77½
1300	Barnsdall A	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¼
4100	Beechnut	72	69½	72	69¼
1000	Beth Steel	42½	41½	41½	42
100	Booth Fish	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
200	Br Edison	138⅜	138	138	138¼
1500	Briggs Mfg	39	38⅝	39	39
500	Br Man Tr	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52
200	Br Man pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
4800	Br Un Gas	89⅞	89	89½	89½
1100	Brown Sh	113	110	110	111⅜
100	Burns Br B	23½	23½	23½	23
100	Bush T	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
900	Butte Cop	6	5¾	6	5¾
100	Butte & Sup	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
100	Burroughs	93	93	93	93
100	Caddo Oil	¾	¾	¾	⅞
100	Cal Pack	115½	115½	115½	115
2800	Cal Pet	27½	27	27¼	27½
400	Callahan	2½	2½	2½	2½
600	Cal & Hecla	50¼	49	50⅛	..
400	Can Pac	142⅜	142	142	142⅝
100	Case Thresh	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
100	Case pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88
700	Cen Leather	19¼	18⅞	19¼	..
2200	Cen Lea pf	63½	62⅞	63½	..
400	Cerro de P	53	52⅞	53	52¼
19500	Cer-Teed	55⅞	54⅝	54¼	55⅛
2700	Childs Rest	58⅝	57	58⅝	..
10900	Ches & Ohio	97⅞	95	97⅞	..
1300	Chi&Alton pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
500	Chi Gt West	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
500	Chi Gt W pf	24½	24	24	..
400	ChiM&SP	8½	8⅜	8½	..
1200	ChiM&SP pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
1400	Chi&NW	66	65⅛	65⅝	..
2000	Chi Pneu	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	..
1200	Chi RI	46⅝	46	46½	..
100	Chi RI 6%	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Chi RI 7%	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
2700	Chile Cop	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅞
200	Chino Cop	24½	24½	24½	23
1200	Chrysler	119	117½	119	117¾
2800	Coco Cola	142	140¼	141⅞	139¼
3700	Colo F&I	43⅝	42½	43⅝	41⅞
1600	Chrys pf A	105	105	105	104⅝
12800	Col Gas	74⅜	73⅛	74	74⅝
1100	Congoleum	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24½
18200	Con Gas	91	89½	90⅜	89⅜
2700	*Cont Can	77⅜	77	77½	78⅛
100	Cont Ins	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
1500	Cont Motors	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
3800	Corn Prd	34	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝
200	Cudahy	99⅛	99	99	99⅛
1700	Crucible	72⅜	71	71	72½
200	Crucible pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
1200	Cuba C pf	48½	47¼	47¼	48⅞
2000	Cub Am S	27⅝	26¾	26⅜	27¼
300	Cub Dom S	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
100	Cub Dom pf	26	26	26	..
100	Cuyamel F	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
6200	Dodge A	27⅞	27⅜	27½	27⅛
100	Dan Boone	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Davison	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞
2100	DeBeers	21½	21½	21½	..
2100	Dodge pf	82¼	81½	81⅞	82
300	Del Lac&W	139	139	139	137½
300	Del & Hud	149⅜	149	149⅜	..
500	Det Edison	130¼	130⅛	130⅛	130
700	Doug Pek	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	22⅜
200	Dome Mines	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	..
2200	Dupont	210½	197	198⅜	201
300	Dupont deb	100½	100½	100½	..
900	East Kodak	106½	106½	106½	106½
400	Eaton Axle	18	18	18	18
9300	Elec Pw ct	37½	36⅞	37⅜	37
2100	Elec Battery	67	66	67	66
600	Emer-Brant	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
200	Emer-Br pf	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
200	Elec Pw pf	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	91¼
400	Erie	28½	28¼	28½	28⅜
2700	Erie 1 pf	38½	37⅜	38⅛	37⅞
200	Erie 2 pf	36½	36	36½	..
200	Elec P p pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
300	FamPF pf rt	105	104⅝	105	105⅛
200	Fairbanks	46⅜	46½	46½	46½
4500	Fam Play	108	106½	107¼	107⅜
400	Fed L&T	32	31¼	32	31
900	Fed M&S pf	57	56½	57	56
7000	Fisher Bdy	84	82⅜	82⅞	82½
8600	Fisk Rubber	23	22⅝	22⅞	23
1500	Fleischm'nn	98	97⅝	98	97¼
1200	Foundation	129	128	128	130¼
4600	Freeport Tx	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
1200	Fairbnks Co	4⅞	4¼	4½	4¼
5700	Gardner M	9⅞	8⅛	9⅜	7⅞
200	GenAmTk	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	44½
800	Gen Asphalt	55½	54⅝	54⅝	54½
1600	Gen Baking	165	163	165	162⅞
2900	Gen Elec	307	303	305	304½
100	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11½
41100	Gen Motors	93⅝	92⅜	93	92⅝
200	Gen Mot 7%	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½
2600	Gen Pet	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	51¼
200	Gen Refrac	46	45½	45½	..
300	Gimbel Br	54	54	54	54¼
1500	Glidden	21½	21	21¼	21⅝
200	Gen Rys	227	225	225	226
900	Gold Dust	45	43⅜	43⅜	44⅜
1000	Goodrich	55½	54⅝	54⅝	55⅝
100	Goodyr pf	104	104	104	103⅝
100	Goodyr ppf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
4100	Ginter	49½	47⅝	47⅝	48⅛
100	Granby	15½	15½	15½	..
1700	Grt Nor pf	69½	69⅛	69⅛	69⅜
800	Grt W Sug	100½	98⅞	98⅞	100
100	Greene-Can	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	12⅝
200	Gulf Mobile	28⅜	28	28	28⅛
1000	Gulf Steel	83⅛	81½	82¼	82⅜
1700	Havana Ry	189	185	188¾	188
1000	Hartman	30	29½	29½	30
5600	Hayes Wh	44½	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜
100	Houston Oil	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68⅜
2000	Hudson Mot	63⅛	[illegible]	..	63
800	Howe Co	22½	22	22½	22⅞
1300	Hupp Mot	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
100	Hud Man	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32⅛
1100	Ill Central	115	114⅞	115	115⅜
100	Indian Mot	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛
2500	Ind Oil & G	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	31⅛
109	Ingersoll R	250	247	250	243
200	Inland St	41½	41½	41½	41⅛
900	Inspiration	28⅜	28	28	27⅝
1500	Interboro R	29¼	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
500	Inter Agri	15	14⅜	15	15
400	Int Cement	66¼	66	66	66¼
5300	Int Comb	45½	44⅝	44⅞	45⅛
700	Int Harv	118¼	117	117	118
100	Int Harv pf	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	119
100	Int M Mar	8	8	8	8¼
500	Int MMar pf	32	31	31	31⅞
6100	Int Nickel	31⅜	31⅛	31⅝	31
1600	Int Paper	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	63
100	Int Pap 6%	76½	76½	76½	..
100	Int Rys	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	29
4300	Int Tel & T	136	132¼	134⅜	135
700	Jordan Mot	40¼	39⅞	39½	39⅞
100	Kan C L pf	107	107	107	..
1100	Kan City So	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅜
300	Kelly Spring	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10700	Kennecott	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝
100	Lee Rubber	17	17	17	17⅛
300	Laclede Gas	163	161½	161½	160
300	Lehigh Val	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛	75⅞
700	Lou Oil Ref	16⅛	16	16	16
100	Lim Loco	64	64	64	64½
15400	Loews Inc	33½	32⅜	33¼	32⅞
300	Loft Inc	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
5500	Louis & N	118½	116¼	118½	115⅜
100	Ludlum Stl	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34
400	L G&E CoA	25	25	25	25¼
8600	Mack Tr	189¼	186½	188	185⅜
8300	Mack Tr rts	17⅞	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
100	Macy	88	88	88	..
900	Magna Cop	42½	42¼	42½	42¼
3600	Mallinson	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
100	Manila	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
200	Man Elv mg	44⅝	44	44	44⅜
2200	Maracaibo	24	23⅞	23⅞	24⅝
400	WktStR ppf	50	50	50	50
14600	Marland Oil	45	44	44¼	44½
100	Marlin Rock	22	22	22	22¼
100	Mart-Parry	20	20	20	20¼
300	Math Alkali	76½	76	76½	75¼
1200	Max B ct	118	118¼	119	118⅞
1000	May Dpt St	119	119	119	..
200	McCrory B	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	McIntyre	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
1600	Met-Gld pf	21⅝	21	21⅝	21½
300	Mex Seabd	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
100	Miami Cop	10	10	10	10
2200	MidCont P	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30⅜
300	Midland pf	127⅝	126⅞	127⅝	127¼
6400	Mid States	2	2	2	2
2500	Mo K&T	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	39¼
400	Mo K&T pf	89⅝	89	89	89⅛
1300	Motor Wh	32¼	31¼	31¼	31⅝
900	Mo Pac	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
2600	Mo Pac pf	81	80	80½	80
46500	Mont Pow	90	87	89⅛	87
10900	Mont Ward	70⅛	68⅛	70	70
4200	Moon Mot	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32½
3800	Mother Lode	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
800	Nash Mot	425	423	425	423⅛
100	Nash M pf	105	105	105	..
400	Nat Acm sta	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
1400	Nat Bisc	71	70¼	70¼	71
1100	Nat Clo&S	71¼	70	71¼	..
5400	Nat Dairy	58	57	58	56½
900	Nat Dpt Sto	42	41½	42	41
700	Nat Lead	155¼	155	155	154
300	*Nat Supply	58	58	58	58¼
400	Nev Cons	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¼
300	NY Air Br	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47½
200	NY Air B A	55	55	55	..
5700	NY Canners	51½	50	50¼	50
11600	NY Central	118½	118	118¼	117⅝
200	NY C&StL	123	122⅞	122⅞	..
100	NY C&SL pf	93	93	93	93
600	NY Dock	30⅜	29	29	29
3300	NY NH&H	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	34
600	NY Ont&W	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	26
100	Niag F pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3000	NY Ship	40⅜	38	39	37
3100	Norf&West	133¼	132½	133¼	132½
100	Norf&W pf	79	79	79	..
3200	North Am	58	57½	57½	58
100	North A pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
1400	North Pac	67	66⅜	66⅜	67
300	Nunnally	10	10	10	10
100	Nash Ch Ry	145	145	145	..
1200	Onyx Hos	30½	30	30½	30¼
300	Onyx H pf	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	86
500	Orpheum C	31	30¼	30½	31⅜
1800	Otis Steel	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
200	Owens Bot6	55	55	55	55
4300	Pac Oil	55⅜	55	55⅛	56
5100	Packard M	35¼	34¼	34⅝	35¼
5100	Pan-Am Pet	68⅛	67	67	67½
29800	Pan-Am B	68⅛	66½	67⅛	67⅞
6700	Paige D Mot	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21
1400	Penn RR	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1400	Penn Seabd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Peoples Gas	117	116⅛	116⅞	117
200	Pennick&Frd	22¼	22⅛	22½	..
4000	Phil Co	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	62
100	Phil Co pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
2100	Phila Read	39½	38¼	38¼	39⅛
15200	Phillips Pet	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	41⅝
100	Phoenix H	36½	36½	36½	36⅛
10	PittsF&W	134½	134½	134½	..
16800	Pierce-Ar	32¼	31¼	31⅞	31⅞
3000	Pierce-A pf	81	80	80½	80¼
900	Pierce Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Pierce Pet	6	6	6	6
100	Pitts Stl pf	99	99	99	..
100	Pitts-Util pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
100	Pitts WV	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
300	Postum C	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
300	Press Steel	50½	50½	50½	..
1000	Prod&Ref	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
16600	Pub Serv	85⅜	83¼	84⅛	85⅜
800	Punta Sug	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝
2200	Pure Oil	27⅝	27¼	27½	27⅞
700	Radio	53½	53	53⅜	53⅝
100	Rand Mines	39½	39½	39½	..
14500	Ray Copper	15⅛	14⅝	15	14⅜
4700	Reading	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	85½
2200	Rem Type	84⅜	83	83½	84⅛
1000	Replogle Stl	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
600	Repub Stl	49⅝	48¼	48⅜	48
600	Reynolds S	9	9	9	8⅜
100	Robert Reis	24½	24½	24½	24½
200	Rossia Ins	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
800	Royal Dutch	51	50⅝	51	51⅛
1700	St Joseph	42½	42	42	42⅛
4400	StL&SF	91⅜	90⅛	90⅛	91
200	StL&SF pf	89	89	89	..
1000	StL SW	48⅞	48	48⅞	47⅝
100	StL SW pf	71	71	71	..
100	Seagrave Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
5200	Savage A	64⅞	62⅛	63	64½
1600	Seabd AL	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
700	Seabd AL pf	45	44⅜	45	44
500	Sears Roe	193⅛	192	192	192⅜
12700	Shattuck-A	90¼	87⅝	89½	87½
4900	Shell Union	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	23
200	Shell Un pf	102	102	102	..
4700	Simmons	48⅜	48	48¼	48
400	Simms Pet	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
6800	Sinclair	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅜
1900	Skelly Oil	25	24⅝	25	24½
100	Sloss Shef	103	103	103	103
5400	So PR Sug	83½	80	83¼	80
100	So PR S pf	107	107	107	104
1900	So Pacific	98⅞	98½	98½	98⅝
2400	So Railway	100¼	99¼	99⅜	99⅞
1200	So Ry pf	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
100	Sta Gas pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝
10700	Spicer Co	31⅝	30⅜	31	32
100	Spicer pf	105	105	105	..
16200	Sta Gas	59¼	58¼	58⅜	58¼
100	Sta Mill	75	75	75	..
7200	Sta Oil Cal	56¼	55⅞	56	56¼
11700	Sta Oil NJ	41⅝	41	41¼	41⅝
200	Sta O NJ pf	117½	117½	117½	117¼
20200	St-Warner	70	67¼	69	67½
1500	Stromberg	70⅜	68	70⅜	..
24900	Studebaker	48¼	47⅜	58⅛	57⅞
600	Sub Boat	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	..
200	Supe Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Sweets Co	8	8	8	7⅝
700	Tenn Cop	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
13700	Tex Co	50¼	49⅝	50	50¼
4800	Tex Gulf S	112⅞	111⅝	112	112¼
100	Tex & Pac	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47½
1000	Tex P Coal	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
300	Tidewater	33	32¼	32¼	..
200	Timken	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¾
2600	Trans Oil	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
1200	Under Type	51	50¼	51	50
100	Un Bag & P	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅜
800	Un Pacific	141⅞	141⅜	141⅞	141½
500	Un Oil Cal	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
400	Uni Alloy St	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	29
100	Uni Fruit	226¼	226¼	226¼	225
100	UniRyInv	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
200	UniRyInv pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
1500	US CPipe	150⅛	148¼	148¼	153¼
200	US Dist	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
300	US Ind Alco	88⅝	88	88	89
200	US Realty	136¼	136	136	136
5200	US Rubber	58⅛	56⅝	56⅜	57⅝
100	US Rub pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅜
400	US Smelt	38⅜	38	38⅜	37⅛
100	US Smelt pf	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	..
38600	US Steel	120⅞	119⅞	120	120¼
600	US Steel pf	125⅛	125	125⅛	124⅞
500	Univ Pipe	34⅞	33⅞	34	34
600	Univ P pf	77	76	77	75
25200	Util P&L A	36	35	35¼	35⅜
300	Va-C Chem	4	3⅜	3⅜	3½
300	Va-C Ch pf	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11¼
100	Va Ry&Pw	123½	123½	123½	123½
5800	Ward Bk B	70⅜	69	69	69¾
200	Vanadium	29	29	29	29⅛
200	Vivaudou	15	15	15	15
100	Ward B pf	107	107	107	106⅜
20200	Wabash	36⅝	36¼	36½	36⅜
14900	Wab pf A	71⅜	70⅜	71½	71
200	Waldorf	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Weber & H	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
2300	Warren Br	48⅜	47¼	48⅜	47¼
300	W Md	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½
100	W Md 2d pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
2600	W Pac	22¼	20⅝	22	20⅝
1100	W Pac pf	74⅛	74	74½	74⅛
3200	West Union	133⅝	132⅝	133⅜	132½
400	Westg A B	109	107	109	111
1600	Westg Elec	72⅞	72⅛	72¼	72⅝
300	Weston E I	14¼	14	14¼	14
2400	Wheeling	20⅜	19⅞	20	19⅜
1100	Wheeling pf	43	42¼	42¼	42½
300	White Eagle	27¼	27	27	27
35200	White Mot	93¼	91⅝	91¼	92
3000	Wick Sp ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2200	Willys-Over	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
1100	Willys-O pf	104⅜	104	104⅜	104⅞
1500	Whi Rock ct	46⅜	45¼	46	46
2600	Woolworth	166⅜	164¼	165⅞	167
4100	Wor Pump	42⅞	41½	41⅜	40⅜
200	Wright Aer	28	28	28	28⅛
2600	Youngstown	75⅞	74½	74½	74½

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	Stock			Last	
50	Am Buick	12	11⅞	11⅞	11½
65	Am Sugar	67⅞	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
194	Am T&T	139½	139	139	139⅝
175	Am Woolen	41½	40⅞	40⅞	41¼
57	Am Wool pf	88	87½	88	87½
10	Amoskeag	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	72½
405	Anaconda	42⅛	42	42	41⅞
150	Ariz Com	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
10	Bingham	29½	29½	29½	..
98	Bos El	79	78⅛	78⅛	78¼
80	Bos & Alb	161	161	161	160
172	B&M	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
20	B&M pf A	30½	30½	30½	31
56	B&M pf B	48	48	48	48
5	B&M pf D	61	61	61	61
10	Cal & Ariz	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
80	Cal & Hecla	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
35	Connor J T	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
485	Cop Range	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	20½
300	E Mass Ry	31¼	31	31¼	31
150	E Mass A	39¼	39	39½	39
88	Edison Elec	205½	205	205	205
50	Elder Mfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
10	Galv H	32½	32½	32½	34
25	Galv H pf	73	73	73	..
68	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
300	Gilchrist	35½	35¼	35½	35¼
145	Gillette	79⅜	79¼	79½	79⅜
75	Hardy	19⅛	19	19	19½
20	Helvetia	1½	1½	1½	..
10	Hood Rub	60	60	60	59⅞
41	Island Crk	138½	137⅜	138½	136⅝
58	Kidder Pbdy	95	95	95	..
15	Libby McN	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Me Cent	37¼	36	37¼	36
5	Me Cent pf	62	62	62	..
53	Mass Gas	73½	73	73½	73
120	Miss Riv Pw	66	65½	65½	66½
55	Mohawk	32	31	32	..
220	New C'nelia	20	20	20	20
50	N E Oil pf	9	9	9	..
673	N E Tel	115	114⅜	114⅜	115
128	NY NH & H	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞
21	Old Colony	107½	107½	107½	..
35	Old Domin	20	19½	20	..
110	Pac Mills	60¼	59⅝	60	60½
105	Pocahontas	14	13¼	13¼	..
50	Quincy Min	24½	24	24½	23⅝
260	Ray Con	15	14⅜	15	14½
25	Reece But	16½	16½	16½	..
410	St Mary Ld	36	35⅛	35⅜	35
260	Shannon	.60	.52	.60	..
100	Sup & Bos	1½	1½	1½	..
35	Swift Inter	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
149	Swift & Co	110⅜	110¼	110¼	111
20	Torrington	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58
147	Uni Shoe	41⅛	41	41	41
20	US Smelt	38	38	38	38¼
45	US Rubber	57⅝	57	57	57½
10	USForSec	104	104	104	..
100	Utah Metals	.50	.50	.50	.47
310	Ventura	21	21	21	21
200	Victoria	.30	.30	.30	.25
207	Waldorf	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
1340	Walworth	26	24½	24⅜	25½
5	Walth'm pf	32	32	32	..
105	War Bros	48⅜	48	48¼	47½
	BONDS				
5000	Atl Gulf 5s	70	70	70	70½
6000	Chi Jct 5s	99	99	99	..
2000	Hood Rub 7s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1000	KCM&B 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
6000	Wst T&T 5s	100¼	99⅜	99⅜	..
3000	Wickwire 7s	66½	66½	66½	66½

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.36	.31	.36
Alamos	.93	.91	.93
Bag Smelt	.55	.55	.55
Bagdad Smelt	.50	.49	.50
Calumet & Jerome	.16	.13	.16
Crystal Cop	.50	.50	.50
Eureka	9	9	9
Eureka Smelting	8	7¼	7¼
Gadsden Copper	.40	.40	.40
Idaho	1⅛	1	1
Jerome Verde Dev	1	1	1
Lago	5	5	5
Paymaster	.26	.24	.26
Trans Lux	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
United Verde Ext	.23½	.19	.23½
Verde eCntral Copper	5¼	5¼	5¼
Verde Mines	.19	.18	.19

DAVISON CHEMICAL REPORTS A SURPLUS IN FIRST HALF YEAR

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5—President C. W. Miller of The Davison Chemical Company says profits from operations in the first six months amounted to $317,359, and that after all charges, including reserves, a surplus of $142,-513 was made. This compares with a deficit last year for the corresponding period of $151,781. While selling prices were advanced in the first part of the year, a large amount of tonnage was delivered on contracts made during the last year on low figures.

These contracts are now all delivered and unfilled orders are now larger, than for years and on a profitable basis.

Silica-Gel Corporation closed contracts for the use of Silica-Gel by two corporations. Safety Car Heat & Lighting Co. will handle the use for railways and steamship companies. A new company will be formed by a group headed by Robert Wilson, president of the Guardian Trust Co. of Detroit, to exploit the household refrigeration business.

Silica-Gel will be sold to both these companies, and in addition the Silica-Gel Corporation will receive a substantial proportion of profits from each corporation.

MACK TRUCKS GOOD GAIN IN EARNINGS

Mack Trucks earned $12.02 a share in the first six months of 1925, compared with $10.18 a share in the first half of 1924. Second quarter 1925 earnings were $7.69 a share, compared with $6.14 in the quarter of 1924.

Net profit for the first half of this year totaled $4,653,848, compared with $3,450,616 in the first six months of 1924. Net profits in the June quarter were $2,898,979 after charges, depreciation and federal tax, compared with 1924.

The company states that the large increase in earnings was due to a larger volume of business, which was 40 per cent greater than during the corresponding six months of 1924. Prospects for the third quarter indicate a larger volume of business than during the corresponding quarter last year.

OTIS STEEL HAS GOOD HALF YEAR

Otis Steel reports net profit of $871,-759 after tax, interest, etc., but before depreciation for the quarter ended June 30, 1925, equal to $9.87 a share on $8,830,600 7 per cent preferred, and 96 cents a share on 741,002 no-par common shares. This compares with $323,263, or $3.66 a share on preferred or 22 cents on common shares in the preceding quarter and $174,072 or $1.97 a share on preferred in the June quarter of 1924.

Net profit in the first half was $1,-195,022 equal to $13.53 a share on preferred and $1.19 a share on common, compared with net loss of $232,529 in the first six months of 1924.

ROLLS-ROYCE VACATION PERIOD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—The plant of the Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., has closed down for two weeks in order to allow 300 employees a vacation. The coach and maintenance departments are operating. An official today said that the shutdown was in the face of good business and that it was possible some of the employees might have to be recalled before the time expires.

COPPER CONSUMPTION GAINS

American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates consumption of copper for the second quarter was 198,300 short tons, compared with 185,350 for the first quarter and 175,800 for the last quarter of 1924. Domestic shipments for these same periods were 194,177, 191,771 and 175,206 tons respectively.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5—North American Company has started service over a 35-mile $1,000,000 transmission line from its subsidiary, Union Electric Light & Power of St. Louis, to Crystal City, Mo., plant of Pittsburgh Plate Glass. The contract involves the purchase of $6,000,000 of power in 10 years and the annual delivery of 50,000,000 kilowatt hours.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	23.85	24.00	23.69	23.93	23.88
Dec.	23.95	24.16	23.78	24.10	23.93
Jan.	23.35	23.64	23.23	23.56	23.38
March	23.65	23.87	23.53	23.87	23.65
May	23.98	24.20	23.85	24.17	24.00

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Oct	12.60	12.65	12.54	12.55	12.76
Dec	12.57	12.57	12.48	12.48	12.71
Jan	12.56	12.57	12.48	12.48	12.70
Mar	12.60	12.60	12.52	12.52	12.74
May	12.64	12.64	12.56	12.56	12.77

Spots 13.30, down 14; tone at close barely steady. Sales (British), 4000; (American), 2600 bales.

JOHN T. CONNOR PROFITS

John T. Connor Company reports net sales for the quarter ended June 30, 1925, of $3,845,090 and a net profit, after all charges, of $100,818, equivalent to 64 cents a share on the 150,000 shares of common stock, after allowing for three months' preferred dividend requirements. In the corresponding quarter of 1924, which is the first quarter of the company's fiscal year, net sales amounted to $3,987,264 and net profit, after all charges, $58,080, or 36 cents a share on the common stock.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—President S. G. Rosenbaum of the National Cloak & Suit says the number of orders booked in July set a new record. The company is looking forward to a large volume of business in the fall. The new catalogue, with a total edition of 3,850,000 copies, is being sent out at the rate of 100,000 copies daily.

CHICAGO STEEL TRADE BOOMING

Big Demand for Bars and Finished Materials—Prices Are Firm

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (Special)—Orders for heavy finished steel booked by Chicago district mills in July were 50 per cent over those of June and more than double those of July, 1924. Bar business in the week ended last Saturday was the heaviest of any week, save one, thus far this year.

Jobbers, whose buying is closely watched by small consumers, have placed heavy orders for stock. A large portion of recent tonnage has been booked for delivery at mill convenience, signifying a willingness on the part of buyers to take the material promptly.

Specifications for finished material are almost as heavy as new business, and ingot operations, which are now at 73 to 75 per cent, may show a gain of several points by the end of the week. Considering that the railroads are out of the picture, this improved buying indicates general betterment of industry.

An important maker has booked 10,000 tons of plates and shapes from railroads contemplating car repairs in their own shops. This is an unusually large tonnage for this purpose. A western road which had been conservative in its buying, has released 5000 tons of rails for immediate shipment. The award of 1000 box cars by the "Katy" to the Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, and 750 gondolas by the Texas & Pacific to the Pressed Steel Car Company brings close to 17,000 tons of steel to local makers.

Structural steel awards continue heavy, the leading business being 4024 tons for a Great Northern ore dock at Allouez Bay, Wis., taken by the American Bridge Company. Fall requirements for steel sheets are being received and one western maker has added sheet capacity. A further advance in sheets impends.

Approximately 7500 tons of plates are involved in two pending tank inquiries. Continued good crop reports improve the outlook for wire and nails. Bar iron demand is off somewhat. Prices are generally unchanged in this district on the basis of 2.10 cents, Chicago, for plates, shapes and bars, but more firmness is evident.

Northern iron is holding at $20.50, Chicago furnace, with spot demand still heavy. Iron and steel scrap is bullish and most grades, with the exception of steel, have advanced 50 cents.

NEW BEDFORD MILL SITUATION SHOWING STEADY IMPROVEMENT

The situation is brightening in New Bedford. Its 55,342 looms are busy and turning out pretty close to maximum production of cloth. In the yarn mills there is still some curtailment.

Rayon may be the means of replacing some of the New England cotton machinery which has gone south in recent years. The newly formed New Bedford Textile Corporation, to take over another company, will erect a building to house several hundred looms for weaving rayon cloths.

The collapse of the English invasion of the American fine goods market was a direct benefit to New Bedford. How suddenly these imports fell off is shown by the drop from 18,682,690 square yards in January, 1925, to 4,-254,179 square yards in June. Improvement in demand has come with the removal of these goods from the market.

While there is business enough to keep most of the mills busy the buyer still has a slight advantage and competition among the mills for orders is keeping profits small. Most of the city's mills, however, excepting the yarn mills, can show a profit for the first six months of the year sufficient to cover dividends but not by a large margin.

There is no move in the direction of a wage cut in New Bedford. The city is almost a 100 per cent cotton proposition and the recent cuts by the wool manufacturers, headed by American Woolen Company, belong to another field of the greater textile industry. Moreover, the cotton mills of New England cut wages early in the year.

PACKER HIDE MARKET PRICES FAIRLY STEADY

Prices are fairly steady in the packer hide market, with concessions of ¼ to ½ cents obtainable on large lots. Colorado steers has been lively for the last few days at 14½c, but the market held firm for 15c. It is reported that native steers, all weights, will be in limited supply for the next two months.

Country hides are plentiful, and prices easy. Frigorific steers are steady, European buyers being the larger operators. Receipts are light. Calf skins and whole kips hold strong, though stocks are large and somewhat inactive. Two of the larger packers hold almost 100,000 June calf skins which they offer at 25½c.

Kips are firm at 21-19-17c. All grades are moving very well, with perhaps firsts and seconds having the better call.

The principal sales of packer hides last week follow:

Sales:		Price	Year ago
3,000	June-July ex lt nat strs	16½c	13½c
11,000	June-July hvy Tex strs	15½c	14c
10,000	July hvy Texas steers	15⅜c	14c
3,000	July butt brand steers	16c	14c
35,000	July light native cows	16c	13½c
15,000	July branded cows	14½c	11c

BRITISH JUSTIFYING RUBBER RESTRICTION

By Special Cable

LONDON, Aug. 5—The implication that Britain is taking unfair advantage in the matter of rubber prices, contained in Secretary Kellogg's recent note has been warmly taken up in commercial circles here.

The Financial Times in this connection, voices a widely circulating view on this subject. It bases its argument upon two points. One is that the United States has dealt with the British war debt in a purely commercial fashion, the other, that European consumers of such American products as wheat, maize, lead, zinc, and cotton have not, in the past, been spared by American speculators.

Under these circumstances it claims there should be no hesitation about Britain's taking full advantage of its control of rubber and tin. Despite the holiday quiet, these commodities continue prominent alike in share and commodity markets here.

PACELOT MILLS REPORTS LOSS

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 5—Pacelot Mills reports a loss after charges for the year endede April 1, 1925, of $108,155. The balance sheet shows current assets of $4,575,489; current liabilities $1,706,-408.

ASSOCIATED OIL SURPLUS

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Surplus of the Associated Oil Company for the first half of 1925 increased to $6,380,967 compared with $4,434,007 in the corresponding period of last year.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:40
500	Am Gas & El new	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
850	Am Lt & Trac	192	188½	190
1600	Am Pw & Lt new	60	59⅝	59⅝
20	Am Pw & Lt pf	93½	93	93½
100	Am Rayon Prod	34½	34½	34½
600	Am Superpw A	38½	38	38
7000	Am Superpw B	40	39	39
100	Am Thread pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8000	Asso Gas&El new	44⅜	43⅛	44
1300	Belding Bros new	37½	37⅛	37¼
200	Brooklyn City R R	8	8	8
600	Can D Ginger Awl	43	42⅜	43
1000	Car Lt & Pwr	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2800	Chapin Sacks Inc	48⅜	48⅜	48½
900	Chatterton&Sons	46½	46⅛	46½
100	Checker C Mfg A	10	10	10
100	Chi Nipple Mfg A	38	38	38
500	Cleveland Auto	23	23	23
6000	Com Pow new	39¼	38	38
100	Com Pow pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
8700	Com Pow rts w.i	1⅛	1	1
700	Cons G&El Balt n	44⅜	44	44¼
500	Cont Baking A	140	140	140
21500	Cont Baking B	39⅝	38⅜	39
600	Cont Baking pf	101½	101½	101½
200	City Incorp	45	44½	45
700	Cuba Company	50½	49½	49½
25	Del L & W Coal	127	127	127
100	Dubilier C&R new	17	17	17
400	Durant Motors	12½	12¼	12½
8700	Elec Bond&Sh new	71⅝	70½	71¼
40	do pf	104½	104½	104½
1500	Electric Investors	64¼	63½	63½
100	Electric Ry Sec	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Eureka Vac Clean	51¼	50½	50½
1200	Fed Mot Truck Co	37⅞	36½	36⅞
300	Film Inspection M	6	5⅞	6
1900	Fox Film A	59½	59⅜	59⅛
300	Franklin Mfg Co	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
25	do 7% pf	86½	86½	86½
100	Freed-Eisemnn RC	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
700	Freshman Co Chas	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞
40	Gen G&E pf A	175	170	175
210	Gen G&E pf B	160	160	160
400	*Gen Otdr Adv A	46	45⅛	45⅛
800	Gen Otdr Ad vtc	27	27	27
100	Ga Lt Pw & Rys	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
100	Gillette Saf Raz	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
700	Goodyear T & R	33	32½	32½
300	Grand Stores	79	77⅝	79
100	Grennan Bak	18	18	18
100	Grimes R&C Rec	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1600	Hap Candy St A	9¼	9	9¼
100	Hap C St Fndrs	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Hazeltine Corp	21	21	21
700	Int Match part pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
3000	Int Util B	10	9⅛	9⅜
600	Kelvinator Corp	43	42	42
550	Kraft Cheese	97	95⅝	97
100	La Salle Ext Un	18½	18½	18½
100	Landover Hold Cor	18	18	18
500	Leh Pwr Sec vtc	38⅛	38	38
100	Libby Owens S Gl	200	199	200
2400	Lib Rad Chn Store	8½	8	8¼
1000	Marconi Wire Lon	7	7	7
500	McC Rd&Mf vtc wi	22⅜	22½	22⅜
1300	Middle West Util	117	115½	117
90	Mid West Util pf	98	97⅝	98
10	Miller Rubber	180	180	180
100	Municipal Serv Co	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
300	Music Mast Corp	15⅝	15½	15½
280	Nat Pw & Lt	345	344	344
800	Nat Pub Serv A	27⅝	27¼	27¼
200	Nat Pub Serv B	18¼	18	18¼
10	New Jersey Zinc	191	191	191
200	Nizer Corp A	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1600	Nizer Corp B	54⅜	53⅜	53⅞
900	Nor O Pw Lt&T	12½	12⅜	12½
100	North States P	121½	121½	121½
20	Nor Sts Pw pf	100	100	100
100	Nor Sts Pw war	24	24	24
3000	Pathe Ex A	88½	87⅜	88
840	Penn Wat & Pw	169¼	163½	168¼
6500	Power Cor N Y	87⅞	84⅞	85
6400	Pow Cor NY rts wi	4⅝	4⅜	4½
100	Puget S Pr & Lt	54	54	54
400	Purity Bak B	40⅛	40	40⅛
2100	Reo Motor Car	22	21⅞	21⅞
900	St Regis Paper	84⅞	84¼	84¼
4800	Serv-El Corp	30	29⅝	29⅝
700	Silica Gel Corp vtc	20	19⅞	20
400	Southeast Pr & Lt	151¼	148⅝	148⅝
225	Southern Cal Edi	129	129	129
200	Stand Pub A	20½	20⅜	20½
300	Stutz Mot Car Am	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
30	Swift & Co	110	110	110
100	Swift Internat	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1000	Thomp Rad v t c	9⅜	9⅛	9½
200	Tower Mfg Corp	8⅛	8	8
20	Tubize Artif Silk	155	155	155
200	Union Car&Carb	67	67	67
200	Unit Gas&El new	48	48	48
800	United Gas Imp	95⅞	93	95⅞
7500	United Lt&P A	129	126¼	127
200	US Rub Re Co	5	4½	4½
75	Victor Talk Mach	78	78	78
100	Ware Radio Corp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3700	Warner Br Pict A	20½	20	20¼
1200	Western Pow Corp	63	62	62½
10	Western Pow pfd	93	93	93
700	WhiteRock Min Sp	46⅛	45½	46
200	Gen Ice Cream	36½	36⅜	36⅜
900	Gen G&E Del A	60⅜	60	60⅛
200	do B	54	50	54
100	Int Match pt pf n	49½	49½	49½
4600	do rts cash	5⅛	4⅜	4⅜
155	Johns Manville I	176¼	175	175
1300	Motor Meter A	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
700	Nevada Cal Elec	39⅜	36⅜	39⅜
4400	Norwalk T & R	16½	16⅜	16½
500	So Cities Utilities	64⅜	62½	64⅜
100	do ctfs	49½	49½	49½
100	Unit R & E Balt	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
7600	Engineers Pub S	29	27⅞	28½
3100	Lehn & Fing wi	37	36⅜	36⅞
3800	Warner Br Pict	15½	13½	15
	STANDARD OILS			
400	Anglo Amer Oil	23½	23¼	23¼
10	Buckeye Pipe Line	60	60	60
100	Chesebrough Mfg	63½	63½	63½
4300	Continental Oil	24	23⅝	23⅞
100	Crescent Pipe Line	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Eurakea Pipe Line	72½	72½	72½
50	Galena Signal Oil	50	49½	49½
3600	Humble Oil & Ref	62⅝	61	61½
100	Imp Oil Canada	31	31	31
20	Indiana Pipe Line	67	67	67
5300	Internat Pet	24⅝	24¼	24¼
500	Ohio Oil	63⅛	62⅜	62⅜
1500	Prairie O&G new	55⅝	55	55⅛
70	Prairie Pipe Line	125½	125	125
10	Solar Refining	220	220	220
100	South Penn Oil	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜
10	So'wst Pa P L	66	66	66
4500	Stand Oil Ind	68⅞	68¼	68½
300	Stand Oil Kan	34	33½	33½
300	Stand Oil Ky	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
10	Stand Oil Neb	243	243	243
1800	Stand Oil NY	42	41¼	41¼
30	Stand Oil Ohio	352	351⅜	351⅜
400	Vacuum Oil	88	88	88
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
2200	Am Maracaibo	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2600	Cities Service new	39⅞	39½	39½
400	do pf	84	83⅞	83⅞
1000	Colombian Synd	1½	1½	1½
2300	Creole Synd	12½	12¼	12¼
2000	Euclid Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gibson Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	74½	74½	74½
200	Kirby Petroleum	3	2⅞	2⅞
4600	Lago Petroleum	5⅛	4⅞	5
300	Mount Producers	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
600	New Bradford	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Pennok Oil Cor	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Red Banks Oil	34	34	34
200	Reiter Fos O Cor	20¼	20	20
800	Royal Canadian	55c	52c	55c
100	Salt Creek Pro	26	26	26
100	Shr El Do Pipe L	15½	15½	15½
400	Sun Oil	39⅜	39¼	39¼
100	Tidal Osage	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Venzue Pet	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Wooley Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	MINING			
100	Calaveras Mining	1½	1½	1½
700	Canario Copper	7⅜	7½	7⅜
200	Cons Copper Min	2	2	2
300	EngineersGld Mine	92	90½	92
1400	Golden Center Min	6½	6⅛	6¼
200	Hecla Min	15⅝	15½	15½
2100	Kay Copper	7⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Kerr Lake	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	New Cornelia	20	20	20
200	Newmont Mining	45	45	45
1000	Nipissing	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Premier Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

TIN PLATE OUTPUT HEAVY

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 5—Tin-plate output in this area is active at a rate close to capacity and indications are that 1925 will be one of the best years for tin-plate producers. Large orders have been received during the last two weeks for stock material, due to the belief on the part of packers and canners that mills would be unable to meet deliveries on production stock.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD

The Old Colony Railroad has petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for the approval of an issue of $5,598,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1945, to pay off a similar amount of 4 per cent bonds which mature Dec. 1, 1925. The road now has outstanding $14,098,000 of bonds. The Old Colony Railroad is leased to the New Haven.

WHEELING STEEL EARNINGS

Wheeling Steel for the quarter ended June 30, 1925, reports a net profit of $747,093 after depreciation, interest, federal tax, etc., compared with a net loss of $170,985 for the second quarter of 1924. Net profit for the first half of 1925 was $1,594,877.

CANADIAN TIRE PRICES UP

TORONTO, Aug. 5—Canadian tire companies have increased prices 15 per cent. This increase was unexpected by the trade.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Florida East Coast has ordered 10 160-ton mountain-type engines from the American Locomotive Company.

NEW HAVEN'S EARNINGS AT $5 YEAR RATE

Road Makes Strong Recovery—Asset Value of Stock $150 to $175 a Share

New York, New Haven & Hartford, based on actual results for the first half of the year, is earning at an annual rate of more than $5 a share on $157,117,000 stock. For the six months ended with June, net operating income was $10,374,317 compared with $8,817,071 for the first half of 1924, while surplus after charges was $2,-663,574 compared with $473,513.

Allowing for the seasonal fluctuations of traffic, net is running at the annual rate of $23,850,000. Non-operating income in the first half was at the rate of $7,550,000, and a total income of $31,400,000. Charges were at the rate of $22,950,000, giving indicated surplus for the year of $8,450,-000, equal to about 5.35 per cent on the stock.

In 12 months ended June 30 surplus over charges was $5,188,711, equivalent to $3.30 a share, compared with $2,998,650, or $1.90 a share, in 1924.

New Haven has a net corporate deficit of about $20,000,000, but excess value in the property over book value is several times this figure. Taking the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation as of June 30, 1915, the company brought the figures up to Dec. 31, 1921, and showed the excess value was about $70,500,000.

Deduction of $155,000,000 capital liabilities, issued or assumed to acquire properties not included in the valuation, showed excess value in the property over remaining capital liabilities of about $117,000,000. Including investments at book value, there was indicated as asset value for the stock of $175 a share, or, taking the investments at depreciated value of 50 per cent, an asset value of $146 a share.

Balance Sheet Changes

There have been few important changes in the balance sheet since 1921. Additions to property account have been about offset by an increase in the debt. The principal change is a reduction in current liabilities, which makes the gain in net assets about $10,800,000, or about $6 a share.

Thus, taking the two bases used by the company, asset value of the stock would work out between $150 and $180 a share. Application of a multiplier to the engineering inventory to bring costs up to date might easily show an asset value of several hundred dollars a share.

In computing earnings for 1925 no account has been taken of the increased revenue from commutation rate increases of 20 and 40 per cent, respectively, for interstate and intrastate traffic. The company has estimated the gain to income from $500,-000 to $1,000,000 a year. At this rate the gain for remaining five months of the year would be roughly between $200,000 and $400,00.

Rate Increase Disputed

It will be difficult to restrain the company from collecting the interstate increase, because there the state courts have no jurisdiction, and the United States Supreme Court has held that it would not review such decisions on questions of fact unless there was proof of glaring error.

An order to show cause has been issued by the New York Supreme Court in the intrastate case, and the company may be required to impound collections made under the 40 per cent increase, but it will not be at all harmful to New Haven to have this subject threshed out.

Even after a 40 per cent increase, this traffic will still be handled at an operating loss. If the case ever gets into the federal courts and is tried on its merits, with impartial disclosures as to value of property used in the service and the cost of the service, the increase may well be 140 per cent.

In any event, the Commerce Commission has the power to fix commutation rates in intrastate traffic where it is shown that they are prejudicial to the interstate tariff structure.

DIVIDENDS

The Hartman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Pressed Steel Car Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Sept. 8 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Timken Detroit Axle declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

John T. Connor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Vacuum Oil Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 50 cents, payable Sept. 19 to holders of record Aug. 31.

Whitman Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Holmes Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on both preferred and common stocks, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Brown Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly $1 common dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Guantanamo Sugar declared the regular quarterly $2 preferred dividend, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT	1925	1924
June gross	$4,689,204	$4,776,169
Net	1,180,766	1,375,168
Deficit	370,312	412,620
12 mos gross	58,711,191	58,176,537
Net	18,186,016	17,530,392
Deficit	345,508	359,025
THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY	**1925**	**1924**
June gross	$1,260,365	$1,272,271
Net af tax	239,289	225,552
*Sur aft chgs	45,377	31,404
12 mos gross	14,531,704	14,649,265
Net af tax	2,320,076	2,485,406
*Def af chgs	113,175	†73,843

*After full interest on adjustment income 5 per cent bonds.

†Surplus.

ANACONDA LOGGING OPERATIONS

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 5 (Special)—Logging operations of Anaconda Copper Company have been ransferred from Nine-Mile Creeek to virgin forest regions in the Blackfoot River watershed. The forest on Nine-Mile Creek, which has been a center of operations for nearly 15 years, is gone, leaving a tract of pine seedlings and saplings. Anaconda owns large forest areas and uses nearly 100,-000,000 feet of timber a year.

REMINGTON'S PROFITS GAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The Remington Typewriter Company's net income for the first half of 1925 increased to $1,056,-209, equal to $6.54 a share on the common stock after allowing for first and second preferred dividends. This compares with $726,553 in t he first half of 1924, or $3.80 a share on the common.

F. & W. GRAND SALES GAIN

Sales of the F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 sents Stores for July, 1925, amounted to $573,347 compared with $460,255 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $113,092 or 24.6 per cent. For the first seven months of 1925 sales were $3,832,102 compared with $3,238,638, an increase of $593,464, or 18.3 per cent over the 1924 period.

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LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR, WITH CHANGES NARROW

LONDON, Aug. 5—The stock market moved irregularly today, with price changes narrow and market leaderless. Traders were disposed to await tomorrow's debate in the House of Commons on the Government's subsidy to the coal trade before making new commitments.

Home rails had a heavy tone on the belief that Government settlement of the coal dispute would have a bad reaction on the railway men's wage dispute. South American rails had a steady tone. The industrial list was strong in spots.

Diamond issues were steady, with buyers cautious. Official confirmation is expected shortly of the formation of a new South African diamond syndicate.

Kaffirs were in demand from French sources. Rubber issues reacted in sympathy with the staple. The oil group advanced after early dullness. Royal Dutch was quoted at 32½.

Gilt edge division held a firm tone, with price movements narrow. French loans were easier under small realizing sales.

FAIR INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF WORLD'S WHEAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Wheat production in the world's 17 principal grain producing countries was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture at 2,110,000,000 bushels compared with 2,065,00,000 bushels in the same countries last year.

Production forecasts for Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania showed an increase of approximately 42 per cent over last year, the aggregate being placed at 213,000,000 bushels, compared with 150,000,000 bushels last year. Austria and Jugoslavia also indicate yields of increased average.

The figures for Rumania indicated a surplus of about 25,000,000 bushels available for export. An exportable surplus of 10,000,000 bushels was reported for Hungary. Small amounts are expected to be available for export from Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, but Austria is expected to be compelled to import wheat.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
*Am Fdrs Tr 7 pf with com	89	91
Diversified Trustees Shares	14⅞	15¾
Industrial Trustees Shares	11	11¾
In Sec Tr of Am (no par)	50	—
do 7% pf ser A	102½	107
do 6% pf ser B	96	98
do 6½% with common	123	125
Massachusetts Inv Tr	58½	59½
Un American Chain Stores	18¾	19¾
Un American Railways	13⅝	14⅝
United Bankers Oil	12¼	13
BONDS		
In Sec Tr of Am (no par)	50	..
do 6s ser B 1933	99	101
do 6s ser C 1943	99	101

*New units.

LOUISIANA OIL INCOME

Louisiana Oil for June 30 quarter reports net income of $475,459 after interest and charges but before depletion, depreciation and before writing off development expenses lawfully deductible for federal tax purposes, compared with $129,180 in the preceding quarter, making total net income $604,639 for the first half of 1925.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING PROFITS

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The United States Distributing Corporation reports net income of $415,078 for the first six months this year, including subsidiaries, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.34 a share on the common stock.

TELEPHONE BONDS

Despite notices repeatedly broadcast in the press and issuance of circulars by the company, almost $900,000 of the American Telephone 6% convertible bonds, due Aug. 1, 1925, were not converted into stock.

H. G. WYLIE RESIGNS

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Herbert G. Wylie, president and general manager of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., has resigned.

BURLINGTON'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—The Burlington moved 159,590 revenue freight cars in July, compared with 148,846 in July, 1924.

BETTER TONE DEVELOPS IN WOOL MARKET

Keen Interest in American Woolen Goods Opening—Outlook Encouraging

A divergence of opinion concerning the outlook among the wool merchants has allowed those manufacturers who needed to buy wool or who deemed it expedient to do so to obtain some lower-priced wool during the last week or 10 days. To be sure, there have been those who refused to listen to the arguments of the wool manufacturer and who turned away buyers trying to get wool at lower prices. This has been especially true of certain holders of fine staple domestic wools and also has applied to the holders of Australian merinos and foreign crossbreds. On the other hand, it must be said to have been a buyers' market.

During the last two or three days, however, a better tone seems to have developed all through the market. Subsurface developments appear to have favored the seller of wool, while certain surface events have been decidedly encouraging.

In the goods market reports concerning the placement of orders on the initial openings of goods have been more or less conflicting and, altogether, the wool trade has not felt too well assured regarding the extent to which goods have been sold.

There is direct and indirect testimony, however, at the present time to the proposition that goods have been selling fairly well on the whole and that while some buyers of goods have shown a tendency to "shop around," not a few others have shown a distinct tendency to place orders. There are well authenticated reports that some mills have received larger individual orders during the last week or two than for a long while back. Altogether, the outlook seems more encouraging than for a long while.

The American Woolen Company opened its fancy worsted and semistaple lines yesterday. Prices appear to have shown about the same relative decline noted in the staple lines last week Monday. The interest of the buyers, however, has been noticeably keen and the trade is feeling very much encouraged over the market situation in consequence of this demonstration of interest on the part of cloth buyers.

Big Jericho Wool Sale

Another event of considerable significance has been the sale of the Jericho (Utah) wool pool, comprising some 860,000 pounds to a Woonsocket French worsted mill for 42 cents, net to the growers, or an estimated clean landed cost of $1.28@1.30 at the mill. This price probably is slightly more than it would have been necessary to pay here for equally good wool. For this reason, the sale is indicative of the optimism with which the purchasers, at least, view the future.

The Jericho pool, which is a little smaller this year than last, owing to the withdrawal of one or two of the growers from the pool, has brought a very good average price in the last five or six years, considering the violent fluctuations through which the wool trade of the country has been passing.

In 1920, just prior to the great slump in wool values, the wool was contracted on the sheep's back at 71 cents. The following year it sold at 19 cents; in 1922 at 43 cents, in 1923 at 51 cents; in 1924 at 42 cents and this year at 42 cents, or an average for the six seasons of 44 2-3 cents. This shows the growers a very considerable profit, if it be figured that the average cost of producing wool in this country at present is in the vicinity of 30 cents a pound.

Otherwise, conditions throughout the west have been without material change. Growers generally have been holding their wools for good prices and buyers have rather let the market alone, finding the purchasing price generally above the level of the eastern seaboard markets. It must be remembered that the great bulk of the clip is out of first hands, possibly 85 per cent of the 1925 clip having been sold, already.

Conditions in the foreign markets have been rather quiet this past week. Australian markets are closed for this week, except for a sale at Adelaide on Friday, when 20,000 bales are to be offered. The wools offered in Adelaide are largely of the topmaking types which are so much desired by Bradford topmakers.

Bradford Market Quiet

There will be sales in Sydney in the weeks commencing Aug. 10 and 17 and in Melbourne the same weeks, offerings being, respectively, 43,000 bales and 29,500 bales. A sale occurs in Geelong, Aug. 19 and 20, with an offering of 12,500 bales.

The Bradford market is quiet, with a tendency toward lower prices, the strike still being in effect. The Lord Mayor of Bradford has been endeavoring with scant success thus far to get the opposing factions together and the common opinion in Bradford seems to be that the issues involved are trivial.

Some of the leading manufacturers have been buying fair weights of wool quietly in the last two or three weeks and several lines of Australian merinos have been sold at around $1.10 for average 64-70 and up to $1.15 for the choicer lots, with best 64s selling at around $1.05. Some Montevideo 56s have been sold at 45 cents.

Good domestic fine and fine medium territory French combing wools have been sold, at $1.25, clean basis, in several instances. While manufacturers want to buy Ohio delaines around 53@54c, holders have refused to sell for less than 56c in more than one instance. Medium domestic combing wools are down about a cent a pound from the high point.

Scoured wools are generally firm, with $1.35 realized on choice double As; $1.20@1.25 on good to choice fine As; $1.10@1.15 on A supers and $1.05 on winter Bs, while B lambs have been sold at 95c to $1.

Noils keep very firm, production being limited.

BONDS CALLED FOR PAYMENT IN AUGUST REACH HIGH TOTAL

The unusully large total of bonds called for payment in August, 1925, draws attention to the increasing underlying strength of corporations, which, either by being able to market securities at a lower rate of interest or by treasury cash, are putting their financial structure on more favorable bases. Ability to sell stock to refund entire bonded indebtedness is becoming more marked.

Bonds called in August will aggregate $98,803,000, compared with $56,375,700 in July and $45,414,900 in August, 1924. Of this August total, $97,006,600 represents issues called as a whole, while $1,796,400 represents parts of issues called to satisfy sinking fund requirements.

Call prices range from par to 110. In addition, the Government of Switzerland has called its $20,000,000 3-year 5 per cent gold notes, due Aug. 1 1926, on Aug. 1 this year.

The total for eight months of 1925 again exceeds the high figures for 1923 and the year bids fair to make a new high record. Eight months' figures are: $577,051,920 for 1925; $206,159,720 for 1924 and $559,455,650 for 1923.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	98	98
Am Sugar Ref 36s	107½	107½
Am Smelting 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Am Smelting 6s '47	57⅝	57⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	94½	94½
Am Sugar Ref 5s	102½	102½
Am T & T col 4s '29	97¼	96⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	101⅝	101½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	96¼	96
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103	103
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	100⅞	100¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	101⅝	101½
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	98	98
Ann Arbor 4s '95	74½	74½
Anaconda Cop 5s	100¼	100¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	89
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107½	107¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	89¾	87⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	91⅞	91½
B&O rfg 5s '95	90	89¾
B&O 6s '29	102⅞	102⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	102⅛	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	96	95⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101⅝	101½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	92½	92¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95½	95¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	87½	87¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94¼	94⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	93⅜	93⅜
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	69⅞	69⅞
Botony Cons Mills 6½s	95⅛	95
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89⅞	89¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	96	96
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103½	103¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	79½	79¼
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	100¼	100⅛
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	87¾	87½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98	97¾
Ches & O cv 5s '46	107	106
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88⅝	88½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62⅝	62½
Chi In O&L 4s '56	79⅝	79⅜
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	47½	47½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48	47¾
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	47¾	47½
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	47¾	47⅜
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	104⅛	104
Chi Railway 5s '27	95½	95½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	85⅝	85⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	93	92⅞
Chi U Sta 5s B '63	101	101
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	98½	98½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	117½	117
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73	72¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	73	73
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	78⅝	78⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	98⅛	98
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107⅜	107
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	103	103
Cin Wa M 4s	80⅝	80⅝
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	100¼	100
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	93⅜	[illegible]
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100½	100½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100	100
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	71⅝	71½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	100½	100
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103	103
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	104	104
Con Gas 5½s '45	103⅜	103
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	83	83
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	88½	88½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	95½	95½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	93	92
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	86¾	86¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	105¼	105¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	96	96
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	104¾	104½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83¼	
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	85	83½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98⅝	98⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅜	98
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	106½	
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅝	[illegible]
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	64½	64½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104½	103⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	70	70
Erie cv 4s D '53	70½	70¼
Erie gen 4s '96	62¾	62⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	113⅞	113⅞
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	99⅛	99⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	94⅛	93⅞
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	143¼	142¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	64½	64¼
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	82½	82½
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	107¼	107¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	104	103¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Great Northern 5s '73	94½	94¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	100⅝	100⅜
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅞	109⅜
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	100¼	100⅛
Gulf Mob & No 7½s	93¼	93¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	93¾	93½
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104¼	104⅛
Hershey Choc ct 5½s	98⅛	98⅛
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90⅛	90⅛
Hud & Man tdj in 5s '57	75	75
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89⅝	89½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅝	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	87½	87½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	100	100
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99½	99½
Ind Steel 5s '52	101⅝	101½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67⅞	67⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67⅞	67½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Inter Mer Mar col 6s '41	83½	83¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90⅝	90⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	95⅝	95½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	71	71
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	74½	74
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	58¾	58¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	98	97⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	89¼	88⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84⅝	84⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102¼	102
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	91⅝	91⅝
Kinney Co 7½s '36	106½	106½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅝	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	99⅝	99⅝
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	77½	77½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	81	81
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100½	100⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99½	99½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96⅛	95¾
L&N uni 4s '40	93⅝	93⅝
L&N 7s '30	108	108
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	63	63
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98½	98¼
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	97	97
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	98⅞	98⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90⅝	90½
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	99½	99½
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	99	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90⅞	90⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	93	92⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64½	64¼
Mo Pac 6s D '49	100¼	100
Mo Pac ct 6s	100½	100
Montana Power 5s A '43	99½	99⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98¼	98¼
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	94½	94¼
Nat RR of Mex 4½s '57	14½	14¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	99⅜	99⅜
N O T & M 6s A '25	100½	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77½	77½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100½	99⅝
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	76	76
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	93½	93½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	98	96
N Y Chi & St L 5s	90½	90¼
N Y City 4½s '57 May	107½	96⅝
N Y City 4s '59	99⅜	99⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	100	100
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅝	113⅜
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	88½	88½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103½	103¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	68	68
NY Ry inc 6s '65	27½	27¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	60	58
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	96⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	109½	108⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	67½	67¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	79⅝	79⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	89¾
Norf & W cv 6s '29	142⅝	132½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	101¼	101⅛
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	103⅝	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	95
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	59½	59½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	95	95
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	106	105¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	95
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	81⅝	81⅝
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101	101
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	100½	100¼
Otis Steel 8s A '41	104½	104¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	95⅛	95
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	98	98
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	96⅝	96½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106⅛	106
Penn R R 4s '48	91⅝	91½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	91⅝	91⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅜	97¼
Penn R R gen 5s '68	100	100
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110½	110¼
Penn R R 7s reg	107⅜	107⅜
Pere Marq 5 '56	97⅜	97⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	98	98
Phil Co rfg 6s '41	104⅝	104¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42	42
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	97¼	97¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101⅛	101⅛
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	93¼	93¼
Pub Svs El Pow 6s '48	106⅛	106⅛
Pub Svs E & G 5½s '64	102⅛	102⅛
Pub Svs NJ 5s '59	104⅝	104⅝
Pub Svs NJ 6s '44	98⅛	97⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	93⅝	93½
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	88¼	88¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	73½	73½
Rochester Gas 7s	110¼	110¼
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42	61¼	61¼
St L I M & S rfg 4 '29	94⅝	94⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	86⅝	86
St L & S F 4s A '50	75⅝	75⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	83⅝	83¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	98⅞	98⅞
St L & S F 6s C '28	102½	102½
St L & S F adj 6s '55	92¼	91⅝
St L & S F inuc 6s '60	94⅛	93⅜
St L S W 1st 4s '89	82	82
St L S W con 4s '32	89	89
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83½	83½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	70⅝	70½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	82	81⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	93¾	93⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	91	91
Sinclair Cn O 6s	108¼	107⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92⅝	92½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	110⅝	109½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	98½	98½
So Pacific col 4s '49	85½	85¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	96⅜	96⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87⅞	87⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	77⅞	77¾
So Ry con 5s '94	102⅝	102½
So Ry gen 6s '56	106¼	106⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99¾	99⅝
Stand Milling 5s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56½	56½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40¼	40
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s	98½	98⅜
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Union Bag & Paper 6s '42	96	96
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99	99
Union Pacific 6s '28	103½	103⅜
Union Pacific 4s reg	89⅝	89⅝
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	101½	101⅜
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	103¼	103¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	88⅝	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106⅝	106⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106⅛	106
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	85⅝	85⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94⅝	94½
Va-C C s f 7s '47	98	98
Va-C C s f 7s ct '47	97¾	97¾
Va-C C ct sta 7s	93½	93½
Va Ry 5s '62	98¼	98
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	96½	96½
Va Midland 5s	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5½s '75	96⅛	96
West Pa Pow 5s E new	97¼	97¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99¼	99⅛
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	83½	83
West Va C & C 6s '50	85⅝	85¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅛	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	65	65
Western Pac 5s A '46	93¼	93
Western Un 6½s '36	110⅝	110⅝
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	105⅞	105⅞
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	77¼	77¼
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	62½	62⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅞	98⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101¾	101½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	99⅝	99½

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '59	96	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96½	96⅜
Argentine 6s '58 B	96	95⅞
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅞	102¾
Austrian Gov 7s '43	99½	99⅛
Australia 5s	99½	99½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	85¼	85⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91½	91½
Belgium 7s '55	98⅛	98
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107	107
Bergen (City) 6s '49	97⅝	97⅝
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113¼	113¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96	95⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82½	82½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97¾	97¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	97¾	97⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '26	100⅝	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102¼	102
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102¼
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅛	100
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109½	109
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108⅜	108⅜
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	41½	41⅛
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	91	91
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	90½	90⅛
Coph'n (City) 5½s 44	98	97⅞
Cuba (Rep) 4½s 49	91½	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	100	100
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	99⅝	99⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅛	110⅛
Denmark (King) 6s 42	102½	102¼
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	100½	100½
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	100½	100½
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	102½	102¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	102½	102¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93⅝	93½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	93½	93½
French (Rep) 7s '49	90⅝	90⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100	99⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	103	102⅝
German El Pow 6½s '50	87½	87½
German 7s '49	96⅝	96⅝
German G E 7s '45	93¼	93¼
Greek 7s '64	86⅝	86⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96¼	96¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	92¼	91⅝
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	99½	99¼
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	92⅝	92⅝
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	85⅝	85⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	84¼	84¼
Mex 4s small A '04	20⅝	20⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52	96	96
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅞	102⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	108⅛	108
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82	82
Norway 5½s '65	95⅛	95
Norway (King) 6s '43	100½	100¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	100⅝	100¼
Oslo (City) 6s '54	97½	97¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	77	76⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	85	84¾
Peru 8s '44	100¼	100¼
Poland 8s '50	87½	87
Poland 6s '40	69	69
Prague (City) 7½s '52	93⅛	93
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	88⅝	88⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94	94
Rio de Jan (City 8s '47	94⅝	94⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103	103
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100½	100¼
Sao Paulo (State 8s '50	100¼	100¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	91⅝	91⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	88	88
Serbs Cro & Slo 8s '62	88	88
Soissons (City) 6s '36	84½	84½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104⅜	104⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117⅜	117⅜
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 5	Last Aug. 4
3½s '47	100.25	100.25	100.20	100.20	100.21
1st 4¼s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.23
1st 4¼s rg	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19	
2d 4¼s '42	100.22	100.26	100.22	100.22	100.21
3d 4¼s '28	101.12	101.12	101.10	101.11	101.10
4th 4¼s '32	102.	102.2	102.	102.	102.
US 4s '54	102.20	102.25	102.17	102.17	102.24
US 4¼s '52	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.2	106.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

KANSAS FARMERS HOLD WHEAT FOR HIGHER PRICES

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5 (Special)—With the wheat harvest over and threshers busy, farmers are waiting to see what is to be the future price trend. The idea that we shall have $2 wheat is general and very little wheat is coming to market, compared with last year when pressing debts caused a rush of selling at prices little more than half those of today.

To hold their grain producers are buying steel bins holding 1000 bushels each. These are scattered all through the wheat belt and serve as an asset against which the banks will loan money.

While there are sections where wheat was a failure and this State will produce little more than half its last season's crop, the less pressing demand from banks and the caution with which the farmer has spent during the last six months leaves him in better condition than a year ago. The price of all his products is higher and he has fewer debts.

Early preparation for sowing the next crop, is under way. Due to early harvest the plows are already running and ground is being turned for early fall planting. In the meanwhile another corn crop is being "made" and promises to be larger than last year's production.

BETHLEHEM OFFICIALS RETIRE

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The retirement of three officials from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was announced today—Archibald Johnston, vice-president; H. S. Snyder, vice-president in charge of finances, and William M. Tobias, general manager. Their duties will be divided among other officials.

HARTMAN EARNINGS UP

The Hartman Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1925, net income, after taxes and all charges, of $677,818.39, equal to $1.72 a share on the outstanding 393,615 shares of no par value stock. For the corresponding period of 1924, the earnings were $622,664.06, or $1.58 a share.

VIRGINIA POWER PLANTS TO MERGE

New York Capital Reported Behind Consolidation

RICHMOND, Va., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—A million-dollar consolidation of independent power companies in the central Shenandoah Valley, involving eight "hydro" plants and more than 100 miles of lines in four counties, is being effected by a group of New York bankers, it is reported here. The consolidation will assume control of practically all the distribution of electric current in the mid-Shenandoah area, one of the few in the country where the private interests have not already been merged into a unit of the superpower system.

Only four independent hydro plants will remain in the Shenandoah section after the merger. The syndicate will control all of the electric power in the central Shenandoah Valley section from Mount Sidney, Augusta County, 70 miles north to Strasburg, with the exception of Harrisonburg, Bridgewater, Shenandoah and Luray territory. In addition to the active hydro plants concerned in the merger it is believed that the new corporation will assume control of the incompleted plant on the Shenandoah River at Ingram, which was started 10 years ago by the Valley Power Company, composed of New York capitalists, and halted after an expenditure of more than $100,000.

MESOPOTAMIA COTTON GROWING A SUCCESS

Needs Only Development and Irrigation, Reports Expert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—"It is an established fact that the soil and conditions (in Iraq) are suitable for the cultivation of cotton—in fact from ancient Arabic writings it is known that cotton has been cultivated in Iraq from the beginning of the Christian era, and it is not improbable that it was grown by the ancient Babylonians."

So writes W. H. Himbury who decently visited Mesopotamia, or Iraq, as the territory administered by the British is now called, on behalf of the British Cotton Growing Association.

The chief need of the country, says Mr. Himbury, is the development and extension of drainage and irrigation. The cotton is grown by tenant farmers who share with the landlord, though sometimes a third interest partakes of the profit, namely, the man who owns the irrigating pumps. Both British and Indian reports note the excellent quality of Iraq cotton and the chief variety has been christened "Mesowhite."

A pioneer ginnery which has dealt with the cotton produced up to the present has been supplanted by another large up-to-date ginnery capable of turning out from 5000 to 6000 bales per year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	3¾@4	3¾@4
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4 @4½	4 @4½
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	69⅝c	69⅝c
Bar silver in London	32d	32d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	53⅝c	53⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$820,000,000
Year ago today	72,000,000	
Balances	28,000,000	83,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	27,029,864	62,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
60 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3½@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3½
6 months	3¾@3½

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½%	Chicago	4%
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	6
Berlin	7	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	9	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Riga	8
Bombay	4	Rome	7
Brussels	5½	Sofia	10
Copenhagen	7	Stockholm	5
Oslo	6	Swiss Bank	4½
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8.03
Calcutta	4	Vienna	10
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.85¼	$4.85⅜	$4.8648
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0471	.0474½	.193
Belgian francs	.0451	.0458	.193
Swiss francs	.1942½	.1942½	.193
Lire	.0364¼	.0365¾	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4020	.4019½	.402
Sweden	.2689	.2689	.268
Norway	.1851	.1849	.268
Denmark	.2285	.2290	.268
Spain	.1447	.1447	.193
Portugal	.0526	.0526	1.08
Greece	.0156	.0157	.193
†Austria	.0141¼	.0141¼	.2026
Argentine	.4036	.4036	.4245
Brazil	.1185	.1185	.3244
Brazil	.1185	.1185	.3244
Poland	.1900	.1900	.1930
†Hungary	.0141¼	.0141¼	.203
Jugoslavia	.0181½	.0181½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¾	.0296¼	.2026
Rumania	.0052¾	.0051¼	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.7687½	.7687½	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5700	.5700	.78
Bombay	.3654	.3673	.4866
Yokohama	.4145	.4135	.4984
Uruguay	.9956	.9970	1.0342
Chile	.1187	.1185	.365
Peru	4.04	4.03	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00 5-64	1.00 5-65	1.00

†Per thousand.

STEEL OPERATIONS AT 70%

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation are operating slightly under 70 per cent of capacity compared with 68 per cent last week and 61 per cent a month ago. The Chickasaw Car & Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary, has received an order for 1000 box cars from the Central of Georgia Railway.

NEW INCORPORATIONS HEAVY

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Approximately 734 new enterprises with authorized capital aggregating $1,066,860,000 were incorporated throughout the United States in July, the best showing since June, 1923, a compilation by the Journal of Commerce shows. Since the first of the year, 5305 concerns were organized with $5,488,243,786 capital.

TEXTILE TRADE IN SCOTLAND IS LOOKING UP

Good Volume of Business Expected Once Wool Price Is Stabilized

HAWICK, Scotland, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Scottish textile industries are not particularly brisk just now, but signs are not wanting that the near future will witness an improvement.

A drawback to all sections has been the fluctuating and uncertain state of the wool market, as well as financial stringency in some of the foreign centers where Scottish manufacturers have hitherto done good business. At the present time tweed manufacturers are working up the last of their orders for next winter, and as there are few of these on hand now the looms are not very active.

All the manufacturers have returned from London and other centers where they have been showing the new designs for the spring season of 1926, and while merchants have acted with considerable caution, the new patterns have been well received, but confirmations have not yet been fully made. These were held back pending the result of the wool sales, and as prices have hardened for the wolls used in the Scottish trade, merchants are now in a position to confirm, the previous understanding being that only in the event of a further fall in values could manufacturers consent to another revision of the last quotations they gave. A number of the merchants have already come to the scratch, and others are likely to follow immediately because there are no large stocks.

The selections made consist largely of fine fancy cheviots, particularly those of novel design, but fine botany worsteds have also received attention, and have been taken on a bigger scale than was the case last season. Once the material is prepared for these goods the looms will be much better employed than they are just now.

The hosiery and underwear trade has been hanging fire for a considerable period. Most of the manufacturers have struck a lean patch, but of late there has been a tendency toward a betterment of the industry, and more machinery has been put into motion on the orders that have been received for the coming winter.

Many of the merchants have held back to the last minute in the hope of prices coming down, but manufacturers cut their quotations before the wool sales, and there will possibly be a scramble now to get the goods delivered in time.

There is a satisfactory demand for fancy fabrics and all kinds of knitted woolen goods for winter wear, including coats and pull-overs.

LORD HALDANE SEES PEACE IN KNOWLEDGE

Brings Nations Together, He Tells Union of Students

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—Lord Haldane, in opening the new headquarters, recently, of the National Union of Students at 3 Endsleigh Street, Bloomsbury, said that in this center they had a body of students, women as well as men, who represent the university atmosphere from different parts of the world. This he considered a very fine thing, because the higher one went in education the more men and women were found thinking alike, whether in Washington, Tokyo, Berlin or Paris.

"It is knowledge," said Lord Haldane, "that really brings nations together more than anything else."

The dominant keynote of the body's future policy was expressed by Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton.

"The only thing which is going to save the world," she said, "is brotherhood. You have to love mankind before you can help it and this will help far more than the study of theories. This is an easy thing to do when it concerns our own nation but it behooves England to get the young of this country into touch with the young of other countries with this object and this is going to give the National Union of Students a supreme advantage."

The National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales was officially organized late in 1921, and although the time has been short since that step was taken, much has been accomplished in the establishment of happy fraternal relations, not only between the universities within the Empire, but also between these and every such organization in other parts of the globe.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (Special)—In a decision, sustaining a protest of H. W. Robinson & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that samples of wool cloth, imported attached to paper cards, were erroneously taxed on entry through the customs at the rate of 45 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1109, act of 1922. Judge Brown rules that duty should have been exacted at the rate of only one rate, 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1119 of the 1922 law.

Protests of dyestuffs importers to the effect that duty of 7 cents a pound should have been assessed upon the actual weight of certain colors, under paragraph 28, act of 1922, are sustained in a decision by Judge Brown. The following importers are successful in this ruling: The American Aniline Products, Inc.; the Wetterwald, Pfister Co., B. Bernard, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher and Pennrich & Co., Inc.

In a decision sustaining a protest of the Pacific Trading Company of San Francisco, the Customs Board concludes that certain shellfish, known as "Hokki," assessed as "fish in tins" at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 216, act of 1922, should have been permitted free entry under paragraph 598.

Ammoniacal gas liquor, the Customs Board holds in sustaining a protest of the Canadian Ammonia Co., Ltd., of Detroit, should be assessed at 20 per cent ad valorem as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 1459 act of 1922, rather than at a higher duty.

TOKIO ELECTRIC NOTES SOLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The Guaranty Company of New York, Dillon, Read & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., on behalf of the selling group which offered $24,000,000 Tokio Electric Light Company three-year 6 per cent notes, due Aug. 1, 1928, announce that subscription books have been closed, the notes having been sold.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5—American Sheet & Tin Plate did a larger volume of sheet business in July than in any month since January. Operations of sheet mills are now at 68 per cent of capacity, compared with about 40 per cent a year ago. Prices are stronger but are still far from profitable.

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BOSTON

HUNGARY SEEKS NEW CURRENCY

Fusion With Austrian Coinage Opposed—Equivalent to Shilling Sought

VIENNA, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The choice of a new Hungarian currency or of a reform of the present currency values are matters which are being constantly discussed and argued in Government and banking circles in Budapest. The example set by Austria of dividing her crowns by 10,000 and calling the result a "schilling" has been recommended for Hungary, but does not seem as likely to be adopted as does the English "shilling" which is at the moment equal to one Hungarian gold crown.

The movement will be recalled of the Austrian crown being stabilized at the dollar rate and the Hungarian crown gradually rising to the value of the Austrian crown. The Hungarian currency was attached to the pound sterling and as the English unit approached the dollar so did the Hungarian crown advance to meet that of Austria. The meeting point has been virtually achieved and the time is ripening rapidly when it will become expedient for Hungary to lose her inflation method of counting her money.

The Hungarian digits are so many millstones and financial indignities today. The waves of Russian trillions, German billions and Austrian millions have receded and only the Hungarian waters remain troubled in this way.

There has been considerable agitation both in Vienna and in Budapest among certain financial groups for an amalgamation of the Austrian and Hungarian coinages on a fresh basis at that moment when their values were equal. The advantages to trade between these countries and to the stronger knitting of commercial and political relations through the union of the currencies are many.

The Hungarians, however, have too much regard for their independence won at the time of the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918 to accept such a decision. The Hungarians are also proud of their business stroke in attaching their currency to the pound and so to have been lifted up with small effort on their part to an equal standing with the Austrian unit.

The Pester Lloyd, perhaps the most responsible Hungarian newspaper, opposes the scrapping of four digits and turning the Hungarian crown into a "schilling." The Pester Lloyd desires instead to divide the present currency by 17,000 and thus obtain the exact equivalent of the prewar gold crown and the exact equivalent of the English "shilling." This newspaper rarely takes any decided view on a question without reflecting fairly accurately the opinion of the Government. Its campaign, therefore, on behalf of the English unit must be taken as educational propaganda directed or inspired by governmental advices.

PSEUDO BANKS IN JAPAN SUSPENDED

Seventy-Seven Closed Since Government Started Action

TOKYO, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—Drawing on the action of a Tokugawa official in the days before the opening of Japan to the West for a precedent, the Minister of Finance has ordered 41 corporations to suspend business immediately on the ground that they are conducting a banking business without government licenses.

Only a few weeks ago 36 other corporations suffered the same fate, and it is predicted that more are to be dealt with in the future, while here and there prefectural governments have taken similar action.

The corporations affected do not call themselves banks. The Idzutsuya Goshi Kaisha, capitalized at 1,200,000 yen, with headquarters in Tokyo and branches throughout the Empire, is typical of the firms which have been ordered to cease operations. Its depositors, of whom there are 1,600,000, are called "members of the firm." Their deposits are made in small amounts daily, and individual accounts range between 100 and 15,000 yen.

After having been a regular paying "member" for four months, the depositor is entitled to a loan at a reasonable rate of interest and a commission to the firm of 7 per cent. The concern has been making huge profits.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT UP

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5—California crude oil production in the week ended Aug. 1 averaged 685,000 barrels, an increase of 6500 daily over the previous week. The increase was largely due to Inglewood, which gained 5000 barrels, averaging 115,000 daily. Gains of 2000 at Long Beach and 3500 at Rosecrans were largely offset by losses in other fields.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY HAS RAPID GROWTH

King and Queen Attend Opening of New Buildings

BRISTOL, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—King George and Queen Mary were here in June to open the new buildings of England's youngest university. The charter of Bristol University was granted in 1909, and the growth during these last 16 years has been a direct result of the ever-increasing needs of a large industrial city and its surrounding counties.

The new buildings are one of the finest sights of the city. The great tower, which rises to a height of 215 feet, was until recently inclosed in scaffolding, and now its graceful outline has been revealed its beauty is the delight of all. It contains a bell weighing nearly 10 tons and said by experts in campanology to be the finest E flat bell in Europe.

The founder was Henry Overton Wills, whose great benefaction in 1908 enabled the city and the west of England at last to realize their aspiration. To his sons, Sir George Wills, and the late Henry Herbert Wills, Bristol has need to be grateful for their continuous generosity.

The buildings were designed by Sir George Oatley, upon whom a knighthood has been conferred in recognition of his services.

The style of the buildings is Neo-Gothic. They include an entrance hall, the great hall for assemblies, the council chamber, the ceremonial and administrative offices of the university, the general and medical libraries, and new premises—about 50 rooms—for the faculty of arts.

There are nearly 1000 students, and their social needs have now been met in a manner unique among modern universities by the gift of the famous Clifton premises, the Victoria Rooms, as the permanent home of the University of Bristol Union. The athletic grounds were also given by Sir George Wills in 1911, and have since been extended. They are about four miles outside the city, and are surrounded by wooded slopes.

REASONS ARE SHOWN FOR ELECTRICITY COST

British Scientific Women Hear of Obstacles to Overcome

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—Miss Margaret Partridge spoke, at the International Conference of Women in Science, Industry and Commerce, of the items included in the cost of electricity supply to private dwellings.

Electricity, she pointed out, like any other purchasable article, had to be manufactured, distributed and sold. The reason for the difference in price in different districts was what the electrician called the "load factor." Plainly put this meant that the domestic users wanted their electric heat or power all at one time and hardly at all at others.

As one supply engineer said: "It really does not seem to help in the least giving cheaper tariffs for cooking in this district because all the people round here dine in the evening and they will have baths when they are dressing for dinner—in fact there seems no way of inducing them to use electricity for any purpose except at the peak of the load."

If any local body, said Miss Partridge, should have contrary views about the undesirability of poles in any spot, it becomes an impossibility to plant poles there. Cables can come for miles over fields but whenever a county road is crossed, down come the cables and up again the other side at a cost of £150 to £200 a crossing.

A small minority of landowners are expensively obstructive. An instance was quoted of a case in which a transmission line along a country road was suddenly punctuated with a bunch of sagging insulated wires hanging at a different level from the rest. The reason was the branch of an inferior chestnut tree which the owned refused to cut off. This same owner also would not allow a stay wire to be put on a piece of waste land which belonged to him.

FORTY PER CENT OIL YIELD IN COAL TEST

MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence)—Hydrogeneration in laboratory tests has given an oil yield varying from 24 to 40 per cent of the original coal, that is to say, between 55 and 80 gallons per ton of coal treated.

Samples of the coal tested and the crude oil resulting from the process were inspected by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the stand of the mining research laboratory of the University of Birmingham, at the colliery and mining engineering exhibition recently held in Manchester. These samples are the result of research work in Birmingham, based on the work of Dr. R. Bergius of Mannheim, Germany.

WORLD WATCHES UNIQUE LEAGUE

Success of International School at Geneva Interests Educators Everywhere

GENEVA, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—"A miniature League of Nations" is the description which has been applied to the International School which has been founded at Geneva and which, in its development, will be watched as an unique experiment.

The secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office have now been established in Geneva some five or six years, and in their train have come the central offices of other international organizations as well as a cosmopolitan population of a very special type.

An international school board was got together—an American, Mrs. Sweetser, being one of the leading spirits—and last autumn a primary school was opened which, in its first year, enrolled 42 pupils of nine different nationalities. Encouraged by this success, the founders have now decided upon a secondary school, which is to be opened in September. The teaching in the secondary school will be, as it has been in the primary school, bi-lingual, English and French being given equal prominence.

The general system adopted in the primary school has been a combination of the latest educational methods of England and America, in particular those employed in America by Professor John Dewey and Superintendent Carleton W. Washburne of Winnetka, in Belgium by Dr. Decroly of Brussels, in England by the Dalton plan and in Switzerland by Dr. Adolphe Ferriere, director of the International Bureau of New Schools, of which there are some 50 or 60 in Europe and America. One of the teachers in the primary school, Miss Florence L. Lake, is an American trained at Winnetka.

When the higher grade is opened in 1926 pupils of 16 to 18 will be taken, and the curriculum will be arranged to prepare them for the principal colleges and universities of Europe and America, and it is hoped to be able to grant a matriculation certificate which will be accepted in all countries.

SCHOOL TRAINS FOR FARMING IN TROPICS

British Trade Interests Actively Support Imperial College

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—The British Government appears to be more and more of the opinion that the future imperial prosperity lies in the efficient combination of the British tropical areas with those of the temperate zones.

This feeling has just been illustrated in the support given to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at Trinidad, which was established in 1921, as a result of work done by a committee appointed by Lord Milner, but is really carrying on work that has been in progress for 30 years.

This school is a place where young men desirous of becoming planters can obtain thorough training in the science and practice of tropical agriculture, where successful candidates for positions in Colonial Agricultural departments can obtain practical experience before taking up their appointments and where research in the field of tropical agriculture, on which so many industries in Britain are vitally dependent, can be carried on.

The Manchester Cotton Growing Association is especially active in supporting the work of the Trinidad school because it has done such splendid work in developing varieties of cotton that can be grown within the Empire and in finding means of combatting various pests which attack the cotton plant.

Other support comes to the school from that group in England which looks with apprehension on the exhaustion of the coal and oil supplies of the world and which believes the future of power lies along the lines of cheap industrial alcohol. It is believed that British territories in the tropics are particularly well suited for growing supplies of carbohydrates from which alcohol can be cheaply made.

SIMMS PETROLEUM

The semiannual report of the Simms Petroleum, to be issued soon, is expected to show net profits of better than $1,800,000 after all deductions, or about $2.60 a share. In the first quarter Simms reported net, after depreciation, depletion, etc., of $1,024,940, equal to $1.50 a share, par $10. These earnings do not include appreciation on unsold inventory oil.

BIG GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDER

The General Electric Company received an order for all the motors for the east fir unit of Long Bell Lumber's new plant at Longview. Contract includes 400 motors ranging from three to 300 horsepower delivery in six months.

FIRST FIVE IN MATCHES AT RYE

Metropolitan Women's Tennis Singles Reach the Fourth Round

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (Special)—Matches involving the first five ranking players of the United States, as well as the Wimbledon doubles champion, and the only United States woman who ever won a Wimbledon singles, were sceduled for today on the newly-opened grass courts of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, in the fourth round of the New York State tennis championship for women, but they had to be postponed until tomorow on account of rain.

Miss H. N. Wills, national champion, will face the easiest task, as Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond, her opponent, is not in the first 10 of the list; but the other three matches—between Miss M. K. Browne, number two, and Miss Eleanor Goss, number four; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the former California player, who was the doubles partner of Miss Suzanne Lenglen in her recent doubles victory at Wimbledon, and Mrs. T. C. Bundy, former national title holder, who has showed her finest tennis this season, and the one between Mrs. F. I. Mallory, former national champion, now ranked number three, and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, the former Boston girl who is now the holder of the national indoor championship, are likely to be fought on even terms.

Most of the survivors of the third round yesterday obtained easy victories, but the battle between Miss Goss and Miss Marion Williams, a young Californian who is displaying first-class tennis, threatened defeat to the higher-ranking player, when Miss Williams ran off with the second set without losing a game. Miss Goss, however, exerted herself soon after the start of the third set, and captured the match easily, 6—2, 0—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Jessup also had to display her most vigorous play to defeat Miss Helen Jacobs, the national girl champion, but the Wilmington star always had a slight advantage over the junior, and won the match by a score of 6—0, 6—1.

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, defeated Miss Hermine Kuhn, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Charlotte Hosmer, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Marion Williams, San Francisco, 6—2, 0—6, 6—1.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, England, defeated Miss I. L. Mumford, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Marguerite Landini, Rye, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Miss Helen Jacobs, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Frederick Letson and Mrs. P. B. Hawk defeated Mrs. G. d'T. Chisholm and Mrs. V. C. Hall, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss J. C. Gott and Miss Edith Guller defeated Miss Marguerite and Miss Gertrude Dwyer, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Helen Hooker and Mrs. L. S. Henter by default.

Mrs. Francis and Miss Alice Francis defeated Miss Louise Wilson and Miss Madeline Childress, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. G. C. Chapman defeated Miss Beatrice Richardson and Mrs. Beatrice Koukol, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss I. L. Mumford defeated Mrs. Warren Lewis and Miss Mariana Vancott, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Mrs. Heming and Mrs. Sidenberg, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. A. M. Duncan and Miss Elizabeth Labarthe defeated Mrs. J. C. Barley and Miss Marguerite Landin, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

Miss Charlotte Hosmer and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Mrs. J. C. Duble and Mrs. J. C. Brush, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Miss H. N. Wills and Miss M. K. Browne defeated Miss Marion Williams and Miss Eleanora Sears, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Frederick Letson and Mrs. P. B. Hawk defeated Miss Jeanette Chappell and Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—2, 6—3.

JUNIOR AND BOYS' TENNIS ENTRIES

United States Titles in Both Divisions Undefended

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Forty-nine entries from cities from coast to coast for the junior division, and 20 entries for the boys' section, have been received for the annual junior championship tennis tournament of the United States, it is announced here by Harry Knox, chairman of the tourney committee. More entries are expected before the play begin on grass courts of the South Side Tennis Club here on Monday.

Titles in both divisions are left undefended by winners who have graduated from their respective classes. C. W. Holman of San Francisco, runner-up to G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, for the title last year, is favored because of his recent play, which includes a victory over Lott. Another favorite is Emmet Pare of Chicago, who ranked fifth among the juniors last year.

Other leading junior aspirants are A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia, doubles partner of W. T. Tilden 2d.; Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., who defeated Pare in the Illinois State junior tourney in July; Harris Coggeshall of Des Moines, Ia., who was not ranked last year, but has been making a good showing in Missouri Valley tourneys; Scott Stewart of San Francisco and Donald Strachan of Philadelphia.

C. A. Smith of Annapolis, national boy champion last year, leaves his title undefended, and will bid for the junior championship. Waban, Mass., sends three representatives in H. L. Johnson Jr., M. T. Hill and Robert Turner. Johnson and Hill are favorites for the junior doubles, as they have been making a good showing in eastern tourneys.

In the boys' division the outstanding entries include Fred Brace of Pontiac, Mich.; Bertram Claster of Harrisburg, Pa.; Paul Martin of South Bend, Ind.; Arthur Noble of Newton Center, Mass.; Walter Thomas of Elmora, N. J., and E. E. Rice Jr., of Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	74	40	.649
Toronto	71	46	.607
Buffalo	59	58	.504
Reading	56	56	.500
Rochester	55	58	.487
Jersey City	52	60	.464
Providence	44	67	.396
Syracuse	43	69	.384

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 3, chester 1.
Syracuse 6, Providence 0.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 1.
Reading 13, Toronto 5.

BORG BREAKS OWN RECORD

UPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 5 (AP)—Arne Berg, the Swedish champion, yesterday swam 1000 meters in 13m. 19.3s. This time broke his own world record made in February of the present year at Miami, Fla.

Tables Are Turned in Davis Cup Trials

Vincent Richards and R. N. Williams Defeat Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2d

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Vincent Richards and R. N. Williams 2d, turned the tables on W. T. Tilden 2d, and W. M. Johnston in the second doubles match of their Davis Cup tests yesterday, winning a four-set struggle, 13—15, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Tilden, dominant figure in Monday's match, which the national champion and his partner won in straight sets, played with less dash and determination than in his first battle, apparently satisfied with his impressive exhibition of the first day.

Richards and Williams were quick to take advantage of the national champion's lapse and both played superb tennis after the first set, the stroking of Williams being particularly daring and spectacular.

The third and final match of the series will be played today between the two teams.

In the round robin singles, J. F. Hennessey of Indianapolis defeated G. M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3, while H. O. Kinsey of California won over C. W. Holman of Leland Stanford University, 5—7, 12—14, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	64	33	.660
Washington	63	36	.636
Chicago	55	48	.534
St. Louis	52	50	.510
Detroit	50	52	.490
Cleveland	47	56	.456
New York	44	56	.440
Boston	29	72	.287

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 10, Boston 7.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York (postponed).
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS KEEP UP PACE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5—Philadelphia maintained its fast pace in the American League by defeating Chicago, here, yesterday, in the last game of the series by the score of 9 to 3. The winners made 16 hits, every man on the team making at least one and six hitting safely at least twice. It was Gray's eleventh victory of the season. Simmons hit out a home run, his seventeenth of the season. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	x—9		16	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—3		7	1

Batteries—Gray, Baumgartner and Cochrane; Thurston, Cvengros and Crouse. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—2h. 8m.

ZACHARY IN TOP FORM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Zachary was in top form against Detroit, yesterday, and Washington won the final game of the series, here, 5 to 2. Only four hits were made off the Senators' pitcher, three of them coming in the second inning when the Tigers scored all their runs.

Innings ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	x—5		10	1
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2		4	2

Batteries—Zachary and Severeid; Whitehill and Woodall. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 55m.

YANKEES WIN THIRD GAME

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The New York Yankees won their third game of the four-game series from Cleveland, here, yesterday, 4 to 2. It was the fifth victory in the last six starts for the Yankees. Shocker was at his best, holding the Indians to seven hits. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	x—	4	9	0
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Shocker and Schang. Karr and Myatt. Umpires—Rowland, Evans and Dinneen. Time—1h. 52m.

BROWNS SWEEP SERIES

St. Louis batted out another victory against Boston, yesterday, by the score of 10 to 7, thereby making a clean sweep of the series. Every man on the winning team made at least one hit except Robertson, even pitcher Gaston hitting safely twice. Jacobson hit a home run and two singles. Flagstead continued his heavy hitting for the Red Sox with two doubles and a single. It was the tenth defeat for Boston in the last 11 games. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	1—10		15	3
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1—7		11	2

Batteries—Gaston and Dixon; Fuhr, Ross and Bischoff. Losing pitcher—Fuhr. Umpires—Owen and McGowan. Time—1h. 45m.

MANY GOLF STARS IN OAKMONT MEET

R. T. Jones Jr. and Von Elm Are Among Entrants

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—More than 40 players who have qualified in the last three United States amateur golf championships have entered this year's tournament which starts at Oakmont, Penn., Aug. 31, the United States Golf Association announced yesterday.

The list includes R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, and George von Elm of Los Angeles, finalists last year, as well as many of the former champions of the event.

Seventy applications from players with sectional handicap ratings of three or less have been received, and they will be passed upon by the eligibility committee of the U. S. G. A. some time this week. Each applicant will be notified of the decision immediately.

The present list includes: R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta; R. A. Gardner, Chicago; M. R. Marston, Philadelphia; Charles Evans Jr., Chicago; R. R. Mackenzie, Washington; J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit; D. C. Corkran, Philadelphia; R. E. Knepper, Chicago; J. G. Anderson, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Charles Paul, White Plains, N. Y.; Densmore Shute, Huntington, W. Va.; W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, Mass.; A. C. Ulmer, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, Conn.; Harrison Johnston, St. Paul; W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh; Russell Martin, Flossmoor, Ill.; S. D. Herron, Philadelphia; R. S. Kampmann, Sumner, N. J.; Edward Lowery, Norfolk, Mass.; Dexter Cummings, Chicago; F. D. Ouimet, Boston; Louis Jacoby, Dallas, Tex.; J. W. Sweetser, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Fred Wright, Boston; J. W. Guilford, Boston; R. M. Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; George Von Elm, Los Angeles; W. M. Reekie, Montclair, N. J.; Edward Held, St. Louis; Jo Wells, East Liverpool, O.; F. C. Newton, Detroit; Clarence Wolff, Sappington, Mo.; J. W. Platt, Philadelphia; Arthur Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore; F. W. Knight, Philadelphia; George Morse, Rutland, Vt.; P. W. Whittemore, Detroit; W. Hamilton Gardner, Buffalo, and Capt. E. F. Carter, Deerfield, Ill.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	77	43	.642
Salt Lake City	74	47	.612
Seattle	67	53	.558
Los Angeles	64	57	.529
Portland	54	60	.473
Oakland	53	66	.442
Vernon	45	76	.372
Sacramento	44	76	.367

RESULTS TUESDAY

Seattle 6, Oakland 5.
San Francisco 9, Sacramento 0.
Salt Lake City 6, Los Angeles 1.

New Men Who Are Helping the St. Louis Browns



Robert La Motte, Shortstop



Leo Dixon, Catcher

Milton Gaston, Pitcher

SISLER'S TEAM DOING BETTER

St. Louis Manager Confident of Finishing in the First Division This Year

There has been a decided change for the better in the outlook of the St. Louis Americans since they were last seen in Boston, but there has been no change in the confident attitude of Manager G. H. Sisler. The Browns are showing more strength at this particular period than they have all season and although Manager Sisler is not expecting to cause any great stir in the baseball world by upsetting any of the favorites, he is confident that his team can and will finish in the first division at least this year.

When questioned, yesterday, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Manager Sisler stated that his team was doing better than it was a year ago and that is a step in progress. Sisler refused to give credit to any particular department of the team for the fairly good success of the whole, although there is no doubt but what the pitching is more or less responsible. Gaston and Giard, especially, are doing well, the former having won five of his last seven games and the latter winning his last three. Vangilder has won his last four games and Bush has won his last three.

Dixon, catcher; La Motte, shortstop, and Gaston and Giard, new men on the team this year have been factors in the strengthening of the team. It is evident that if St. Louis did not get the better of the Shocker-Bush deal it at least secured a pitcher who has strengthened the club greatly, and it seems as though it is better pitching if anything that has helped the Browns to have a better season than last.

Sisler Helps

Sisler, himself, of course, has been another big reason for the better showing. He has hit consistently all season against all kinds of pitching, and has made several consecutive-game hitting marks and only recently ended one which had reached 21 straight. He has now hit safely in five straight games to date. In the last 29 games he has failed to hit safely in only two.

"Catcher Dixon is a great ball player," said Sisler, and he evidently meant it. With Dixon and Hargrave behind the bat the Browns are well taken care of there. Hargrave came from Washington. Dixon is a heavy hitter and a capable fielder. La Motte shortstop, is not a good hitter but he is a brilliant fielder.

The last time the Browns were in Boston, Outfielder Rice had just begun to play regularly. Now he is leading the league in hitting with Sisler not far behind. Williams, Brown's outfielder, is leading the league in home run hitting.

Likes College Men

Manager Sisler, when asked to give his opinion on the qualifications of college stars coming into the major leagues said, "The college baseball player, if he has been a star in college ranks, is generally as good a player as the minor-league star. The ordinary college player, however, finds it quite difficult to make the grade and is generally sent back to the minors for more experience. There is more and more call for the college player in the major leagues mostly because the big league managers are becoming awake to the talent that can be found in college ranks."

Another point that Sisler is well qualified to answer with more judgment, perhaps, than others is that of the greater effectiveness of player-managers in handling their men to that of the manager on the bench.

"I find that I can direct my men better from the field than on the bench," said Sisler. "It helps me to be in the game because as a player I can see points which I might miss from the bench.

"As for who will win the pennant I would not say. Philadelphia is getting better pitching I think than Washington. They are both good, strong teams and should have a great race for the flag."

W. B. SPENCER LEADS FOR CYCLING TITLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—W. B. Spencer Newark, today holds the lead in the race for the cycle championship of America as the result of winning the half-mile national championship race, the sixteenth of the series of 24 to decide the title at the Veledrome last night. He defeated Ray Eaton of East Orange and Alfred Goullet, all-round star. Harry Horder defeated William Fenn and Fred Spencer in the heat to decide fourth place.

The standing in the championship now is: W. B. Spencer, 29; Fred Spencer, 28; Robert Walthour, 26; Harris Horder, 22; Cecil Walker, 21; Arthur Spencer, 14; Alfred Goullet, 9, and Ray Eaton, 9.

Fred Spencer, who was leading in the race for the title, and Walthour, who was second, were both shut out in their semifinals. W. Spencer, in winning the race, rode around Eaton and Goullet on the last lap and won easily.

Cæsar Moretti, champion of Italy, won his first race since his arrival in America, defeating R. L. McNamara in two out of three heats of a one-mile match race. McNamara won the first heat by inches and Moretti took the second in the same manner. Moretti took the third heat in a decisive manner, leading McNamara over the tape by two open lengths.

LEFT-HANDERS START PLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—In the annual tournament for the championship of left-handed golfers of the United States, 125 contenders are expected to start play at Midlothian Country Club. Fred Merkle of Columbus, O., is to defend the title against J. P. S. Humphreys of Chicago, the University of Illinois star and former left-handed champion, who heads a field of stars which includes H. D. Raymond of Evanston, Ill., Trigg Waller of Exmoor Country Club, R. C. Wilson of Olympia Fields Country Club, L. W. Pitcher of Midlothian, and W. A. Kittermaster of Skokie Country Club.

MLLE. SION FAILS TO CROSS CHANNEL

Forced to Give in While Only 1¼ Miles From Goal

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 5 (AP)—Mlle. Sion, French girl swimmer, failed last night in her effort to swim the English Channel. She was within a mile and a quarter of Dover when she gave up. She was overcome by the low temperature of the water.

Mlle. Sion left the water at 9:40 p. m., having been swimming for 13h. 30m. This is a record for submersion by women.

Although she failed in her effort, Mlle. Sion set a record for women swimmers in the Channel, Miss Harrison's five-mile approach being the best previous record.

Weather and water conditions were favorable when Mlle. Sion took her plunge at Cape Gris-Nez at 8:10 o'clock yesterday morning. By midafternoon she had reached a point approximately halfway across the waterway, and early in the evening was within five miles of the pier at Dover.

The sea remained calm, but adverse tides held back the swimmer.

The final effort brought her to within a mile and a quarter of Dover, but the rushing tide and the coldness of the water forced her to give up. She was pulled aboard the accompanying tug, which did not come into the pier here, but put about and started back for France.

Springfield to Be Yale Hockey "Home"

By The Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 5

IT was announced today that the Arena at Springfield, Mass., in one of the eastern states exposition buildings will be the "home" rink of the Yale University hockey team during the next season. Yale has not had any rink lately and last year some home games were played on a pond here. Yale's "home" games, including one with Harvard, will be played in Springfield, but it is expected that the Princeton series will be played in Princeton and in New York. Regular practice will be held in the Springfield Arena.

PENN FOOTBALLERS TO TRAIN AT SEA GIRT

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania football squad will train this year at Sea Girt, N. J., instead of Cape May, N. J., the scene of workouts the last four years.

The squad will leave here Sept. 9, and practice will be held the following day. Coach L. A. Young and his men will remain there until Sept. 24, arriving in Philadelphia the day before the opening game with Ursinus, Sept. 26.

The training begins much later than usual, but it is necessary, owing to an agreement with Yale not to begin football training before Sept. 10.

PICK-UPS

MUCH interest is attached to the return to major-league baseball of Richard Kerr, pitcher, because his addition to the Chicago staff may mean a drive on first place by the White Sox which may upset the favorites, Philadelphia and Washington. Without Kerr, Chicago has managed to take a strong hold on third place, and with him, if he is in good condition, there is no telling what the team may do.

The Boston Red Sox do not regret seeing the St. Louis Browns make their departure. The Browns made 46 hits off Boston pitching in three games. The Red Sox are playing Chicago today, the team against which they have made the best showing this year.

Pittsburgh and New York in the National League are having a poor week this week. Including games of last Saturday, Pittsburgh has won two and lost three and New York has won one and lost three. If Cincinnati is going to catch up with the two leaders, now is the time to do it. The Reds didn't play yesterday, which gave them a gain of half a game on both the leading teams which lost yesterday.

Cox of Brooklyn has hit three home runs this year and he did it on three successive days this week.

There is some doubt as to which club is getting the better pitching, Washington or Philadelphia, in the American League. Records speak louder than words, and, for an illustration, take the last 12 games played by each club. Washington pitchers in those 12 games have allowed 113 hits to Philadelphia's 104. That is a slight advantage for the Athletics. As for hitting, in the last 12 games Washington has made 128 hits and Philadelphia has made 143. Again the Athletics lead. And they lead in the league standing too, which means the most.

HOPPE HAS A BIG LEAD

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Playing in the same faultless style that marked his reign as balkline billiard champion of the world, W. F. Hoppe reached the halfway mark in his 2400-point match at 18.2 with a lead of 506 points over Eric Hagenlacher yesterday at the Fourteenth Street Billiard Academy. The former title-holder, for the four blocks played, had a total of 1200 to the German's 694. Hoppe ran away from his rival in both sessions yesterday, winning the afternoon block by 300 to 139 and the evening block by 300 to 231. The first consumed six innings and the second went seven innings.

R. J. McAULIFFE LEADING FIELD

Turns in Card of 70 for First Half of Public Links Play

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—R. J. McAuliffe of Buffalo, N. Y., 10 years a caddy, surprised 97 other public-links golf players by leading the field in the first 18 holes of the fourth annual championship yesterday with 70, three less than par, and equalling the amateur record for the Salisbury Country Club course.

The west produced two men, however, who were right behind the youthful Buffalo representative, Eli Ross of Cleveland, ending his round with a fine 71 after Walter Murray of St. Louis had attained a 72. The professional record is 67.

New York's team of four, requiring 310 strokes, led 14 other players in the competition for the Warren G. Harding Cup, won at Dayton last year by the Chicagoans.

Cleveland, through good scoring by Nelson Davies, Harry Schweitzer and Carmen Bill, stood only two strokes behind.

The standing of the other teams follows: Buffalo, 313; Pittsburgh, 316; Washington, 316; Chicago, 319; Philadelphia, 320; Detroit, 320; Jacksonville, 320; Toronto, 325; Newark, 327; Baltimore, 329; Dayton, 332; Boston, 333; Toledo, 334.

Following are the scores of the 32 leaders:

Player and City	Out	In	T'tl
R. J. McAuliffe, Buffalo	38	32	70
Eli Ross, Cleveland	38	33	71
Walter Murray, St. Louis	36	36	72
Carl Kaufman, Pittsburgh	37	36	73
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	36	37	73
E. B. Lloyd, Chicago	36	38	74
W. Owen, Jacksonville	40	34	74
J. P. Sahre, New York	39	36	75
Samuel Graham, Pittsburgh	38	37	75
W. E. Boyne, Buffalo	38	37	75
W. A. McGuire, Washington	40	36	76
William Earth, Newark, N. J.	38	38	76
V. U. Fischer, Chicago	41	36	77
Harry Schweitzer, Cleveland	41	36	77
William Sutherland, Detroit	36	41	77
W. F. Serrick, New York	42	35	77
A. B. Brodbeck, New York	39	38	77
David O'Connor, Chicago	38	39	77
E. L. Frost, Washington	39	38	77
Charles McCourt, Baltimore	38	39	77
J. Blackburn, Toronto	36	41	77
M. Tobin, Philadelphia	40	38	78
Joseph Ford, New York	37	41	78
C. Albertus, Philadelphia	40	38	78
John Gentile, New York	39	39	78
William Courtney, Detroit	38	40	78
J. J. Wall, Spokane, Wash.	43	36	79
Carmen Bill, Cleveland	39	40	79
Fred Hannon, Boston	40	39	79
L. Boyle, Philadelphia	45	34	79
J. Fullerton, Hamilton, Ont.	40	39	79
L. S. O'Tell, Baltimore	41	38	79

CALDWELL IS TO DEFEND HIS TITLE

Southern Tennis Starts Monday at Asheville

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5 (Special)—J. W. Caldwell Jr., will be on hand to defend his title of southern tennis champion against an ambitious field when the annual tournament begins here Monday, Aug. 10. The tournament will be held on the courts of the Asheville School for Boys.

Among others who have their eye on the southern title and who must be considered as strong contenders are F. C. Owens and J. D. Hunt, both of Atlanta, 1922 and 1923 champions respectively, and Dan Murray, of New Orleans, southern intercollegiate champion. Caldwell managed to beat out the three young players last year. Other well known southern players who are expected to make the tournament interesting are Arthur Waters, New Orleans; A. M. Johnson, Chattanooga; Allen Ware, Knoxville; Sidney Appel, Herman Shapinski, John Allen, R. Smith, Edward Pfeffer, of Louisville; David Crawford, Rock Hill, S. C. and B. M. Grant and Jack Mooney, Atlanta.

Caldwell, paired with Julian Robinson, Greenville, S. C., last year won the doubles. It is understood that Robinson will not enter this year, leaving Caldwell to look for a colleague. Hunt and Owens, the two Atlanta favorites, are expected to make a strong bid for the doubles title this year.

Colonel Freyberg Within Half a Mile

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. B. C. Freyberg, World War hero and holder of the Victoria Cross, lost by a scant half mile today in his attempt to swim the English Channel.

After battling the tides and currents of the channel for 16 hours 45 minutes, during which at one time he was only 600 yards from the English coast at Point Hope, between Dover and South Foreland, he abandoned the attempt which began at Cape Gris-Nez at 8:20 o'clock last night and was taken aboard his accompanying tug.

Coloney Fryeburg has long been famous as a swimmer. He was the champion long distance swimmer of New Zealand, where he was educated.

He was awarded the distinguished service order for his famous exploit during the Gallipoli campaign. One night he swam from a British destroyer four miles to the shore and lit flares which lighted up the Turkish trenches and faciliated landing operations of the British forces.

MISS VAN WIE TO PLAY MISS HACKET

Miss Dunbar vs. Miss McMorran in Other Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—In the feature match of the semifinals today, Miss Mildred Hacket of Midlothian Country Club meets Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Country Club on the latter's course in the sixth annual junior championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association. Miss Janet Dunbar of Beverly engages Miss Helen McMorran of Indian Hill Golf Club in the other match. The last out-of-town entry was eliminated in the first round of match play yesterday.

With an easy mastery that evoked admiration from a small gallery, Miss Van Wie disposed of Miss M. L. Silbeck of Bunker Hill, 6 and 5, in the leading match of the first round. Miss Silbeck tried too hard to make a good showing against the favorite, with the result that she played unsteadily. The game was of a caliber, however, to win or halve only those holes on which Miss Van Wie got into trouble. The latter, a trifle off form after her record 77 of the qualifying round, played often into difficulty but extricated herself brilliantly. She was 5 up turning the ninth hole.

Another victory of 6 and 5 was recorded when Miss Hacket eliminated Miss Diane Marks of Calumet Country Club. She also was 5 up on the ninth. Miss Dunbar defeated Miss Feebie Fuller of Indian Hill, 4 and 3, while Miss McMorran eliminated Miss Helen Lane of Kankakee, Ill., 5 and 4. The summary:

WESTERN WOMEN'S JUNIOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly, defeated Miss M. L. Silbeck, Bunker Hill, 6 and 5.

Miss Mildred Hacket, Midlothian, defeated Miss Diane Marks, Calumet C. C., 6 and 5.

Miss Janet Dunbar, Beverly, defeated Miss Feebie Fuller, Indain Hill, 4 and 3.

Miss Helen McMorran, Indian Hill, defeated Miss Helen Lane, Kankakee, 5 and 4.

Dandelion Leading the Class R Yachts

Three Tied for Second in Eastern Yacht Club Series of Races

CLASS R YACHT STANDING

Yacht and owner	Points
Dandelion, C. F. Adams	8
Gypsy, F. C. Paine	6
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	6
Momiji, H. L. Broomfield	6
Shrew, Dr. Morton Prince	5½
Tycoona, J. L. Stackpole	5
Ardette, D. M. Cowl	5
Yankee, C. A. Welsh 2d	5
Spry, David & Benson	4½
Opechee 3d, W. C. Morrison	4
Quiver, P. R. Mallory	4
Scapa II, G. E. McQuestian	2

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—With a realignment of yachts, the Class R boats which are competing for the international trophy in a series of races conducted by the Eastern Yacht Club will race off this port today for the third time.

The yachts engaged in the second race of the series yesterday with a different alignment from that of the opening day. On Monday there were only three divisions, while yesterday they sailed in four. Momiji won the start in the first division and was never headed. Dandelion captured the best place at the start in the second division, but was beaten by 10 seconds by Gypsy at the windward mark, regaining the lead on the third leg. Norsman, sailed by Commodore Johan Anker of the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club, captured the best place in the third division, while Ardette had the best in the fourth section.

Quiver passed Norsman and Shrew a mile from the start and was never headed. Ardette dropped into third place shortly after the start and could not gain on the leaders.

The races were sailed over a nine-mile triangular course in a breeze which was a third to a half lighter than that of Monday, and which gave the yachts a beat, a reach and a run to the finish. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION

Yacht	Owner	Elapsed Time H. M. S.
Momiji	H. L. Broomfield	1 17 25
Ellen	C. P. Curtis	1 21 18
Yankee	C. A. Welsh 2d	1 21 41
Spry	David & Benson	1 22 35
SECOND DIVISION		
Dandelion	C. F. Adams	1 17 40
Gypsy	F. C. Paine	1 18 36
Tycoona	J. L. Stackpole	1 19 13
THIRD DIVISION		
Quiver	P. R. Mallory	1 20 55
Shrew	Dr. M. Prince	1 21 25
Norsman	C. H. W. Foster	1 22 12
FOURTH DIVISION		
Opechee 3d	W. C. Morrison	1 21 19
Scapa 2d	G. E. McQuestian	1 22 06
Ardette	D. M. Cowl	1 23 30

PLAN TO INCREASE SANDLOT BASEBALL

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Plans to increase sandlot baseball on a nation-wide scale among the younger generation, featured by special boys' games held with the co-operation of organized baseball, were launched yesterday at a conference between B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and T. F. Rivers of New York, president of the Playground Association of America.

It is in line with such plans that two teams of 15 year old boys representing rival metropolitan playgrounds will play today at the Yankee Stadium under the management of T. R. Cobb and M. J. Huggins prior to the regular game scheduled between the Tigers and Yankees. Similar games according to the plans will be held throughout the country this year and next

Further details of the movement will be worked out at the recreational congress at Asheville, N. C., in October and the forces of professional baseball enlisted.

CANADIAN MARKSMEN LEAD U. S. SHOOTERS

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 5 (AP)—Canadian marksmen held an advantage over rivals from the United States yesterday with the resumption of the sixth annual Manitoba-Saskatchewan trapshooting tournament.

Joseph Aver of Rock Lake, Man., carried off high honors Monday, shooting a perfect score of 50 in the international contest and winning the tournament singles with 99 hits out of 100 shots.

T. G. Harris, Detroit, finished well up in the same event with score of 46 and 91, respectively. His wife, in the same competition, registered 41 and 84.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	73	35	.676
St. Paul	56	49	.533
Indianapolis	57	50	.533
Kansas City	54	51	.514
Minneapolis	54	55	.495
Milwaukee	48	61	.440
Toledo	46	60	.434
Columbus	39	64	.379

RESULTS TUESDAY

Lousville 8, Milwaukee 7.
Indianapolis 10, Kansas City 6.
St. Paul 9, Columbus 5.
Toledo 5, Memphis 1.

Municipal Play in Semifinals

T. E. Drewes, Champion, Plays Devine, Detroit, in One of the Matches

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5—It is east against east and west against west today in the semifinal round of the United States municipal tennis championships here. Edward Jacobs of Baltimore will meet Gus Amsterdam of Philadelphia in one match and T. E. Drewes of St. Louis will play Allan Devine of Detroit in the other.

Jacobs came through his third-round match against Charles Lejeck of Chicago only by playing brilliant tennis through four sets.

Drewes, champion, who is defending his title, ran through his third-round match with a loss of eight games in three sets.

Devine scored an easy victory over Andrew MacLachlan of Chester, Pa. Amsterdam of Philadelphia, who meets Jacobs today, also scored a straight-set victory, defeating R. E. Flournoy of New Orleans, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

The first round of doubles was completed yesterday when Louis Schaefer and Max Bookbinder of Buffalo beat Martin and Skinner of Boston, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

The Beecher brothers of Pittsburgh scored a straight-set victory over the Price brothers of Worcester, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Singles Third Round

Gus Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated R. E. Flournoy, New Orleans, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Charles Lejeck, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

T. E. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated G. R. Beecher, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Allan Devine, Detroit, defeated Andrew MacLachlan, Chester, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Charles Lejeck and Leo Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Hyman Lisker and J. Marinssy, Providence, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

E. L. Murphy and J. B. Novick, New Bedford, defeated Allan Devine and Herry Echoff, Detroit, 6—4, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

Louis Schaefer and Max Bookbinder, Buffalo, defeated D. T. Martin and Richmond Skinner, Boston, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Edward Jacobs and Elmer Rudy, Baltimore, defeated Andrew MacLachlan and Frank Gillingham, Chester, by default.

M. V. O'Neill and R. B. Considine, Washington, defeated R. S. Flournoy and W. J. Hume, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

C. S. Rose and Kenneth Stewart, Jacksonville, defeated James Horty and Robert Fell, Wilmington, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

G. R. Beecher and J. J. Beecher, Pittsburgh, defeated Donald Price and Roland Price, Worcester, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Harold Sluiter and Charles Rosenblatt, New York, defeated Gus Amsterdam and Oiser, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

WESTERN TENNIS NEARING FINALS

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (AP)—Elimination of several of the Nation's leading racquet stars was in prospect today, from a field of 13 tennis players who remained in the annual western clay-court tennis championship on the Detroit Tennis Club courts.

Having survived the two-day weeding process, in which 79 players from the United States and Canada started Monday, the stars were matched today in the fourth and fifth round. Foremost among the contests expected to develop fine tennis were those between Kirk Reid of Cleveland, and Harry McKee, promising junior from California; H. B. Snodgrass of Los Angeles, and Ira Reidel of Detroit, L. E. Williams of Chicago and Henry Wick of Cleveland.

Tennis experts today foresaw several stellar battles before the finals Saturday. First of these will probably come Thursday unless an upset occurs, with W. T. Hayes, the Chicago veteran meeting Williams, another Chicagoan.

Marked progress was made Tuesday, and not an upset occurred during the completion of the first three rounds. Foreign invaders progressed at the expense of Michigan players. However, the day was not without hard-fought matches. The most outstanding was an all-University of Michigan affair with Ira Reindel of Detroit conquering P. F. Jerome of Ann Arbor, after two deuce sets, 10—8, 8—6. Both are former members of the University of Michigan tennis team.

Thirty-two doubles teams get into action today while some of Michigan's leading women players attempt to wrest the western woman's crown from Miss Marion Leighton, defending her honors won last year. Mrs. J. C. Johnson of Detroit, Michigan state champion, loomed as the most likely contender.

Interest in the doubles will center in the showing of W. K. Wesbrook and H. B. Snodgrass, who proved their prowess as a doubles team by winning the national clay-court doubles title at St. Louis. There are several teams which may prove a barrier to the Golden State's aspirations to annex the western title. Foremost among these are W. T. Hayes and L. E. Williams of Chicago, and Kirk Reid of Cleveland and Harry McKee of California.

One team expected to make a good showing here, the Texans, L. A. Thalheimer and L. N. White, former intercollegiate doubles champions, were forced to default.

RUSSIA WILL STAGE AN AUTOMOBILE RACE

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP)—For the first time since the revolution a big automobile race is to be held in Russia. It will take place on Aug. 15, nearly 300 automobiles, motor lorries and motorcycles of various types being sent on their way with great ceremony from the historic Red Square. The route will be from Moscow to Tiflis by way of Orel, Kursk, Kaarkov and Rostov and by way of the Georgia Military Road.

The light automobiles will have to cover the distance, 4693 kilometers (about 3128 miles), in 22 days, including resting time. For motor lorries the distance has been fixed at 1635 kilometers (about 1086 miles), and for motorcycles the distance will be 1374 kilometers (about 882 miles). The lorries will have to cover their distance in 10 days and the motorcycles will be allowed seven days.

Nearly every country manufacturing motor cars will participate in the race, the United States will be represented by 100 automobiles and two motorcycles; France has sent 68 cars, Germany 28 and Italy 24, Czechoslovakia 12. Forty-four firms have supplied 90 types of machines.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Denver	63	47	.572
Oklahoma City	60	48	.556
Des Moines	61	50	.550
St. Joseph	55	50	.524
Wichita	55	53	.509
Tulsa	47	59	.443
Omaha	47	62	.431
Lincoln	44	63	.411

RESULTS TUESDAY

Oklahoma City 8, Omaha 7.
Tulsa 7, Lincoln 4.
St. Joseph 2, Des Moines 0.

RUMSON TEAM ADVANCES

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The Rumson Country Club polo team advanced to the final round of the Old Eatontown Cup tournament by defeating the Camp Vail quartet at Suneagles, Eatontown, N. J., yesterday, 10 to 5.

SOME UPSETS IN ROQUE PLAY

W. W. Wilson of Chicago Loses Three Games in First Division

AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

(Division One)

Player and city	W.	L.	P.C.
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	2	1	.667
Barney Stemple, Campbellsto'n	2	1	.667
C. G. Carlson, Chicago	2	1	.667
C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw	2	2	.500
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	1	3	.250
A. B. Augenbright, Kansas City	0	1	.000
(Division Two)			
Joseph Hansman, Warsaw	4	0	1.000
Miss A. L. Whitney, Badentown	2	0	1.000
H. H. Ward, Cleveland	2	1	.667
E. F. Moser, Warsaw	2	1	.667
W. I. Pierce, Wawsaw	2	1	.667
W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia	1	1	.500
W. E. Allison, Long Beach	1	3	.250
M. H. Pence, New Paris	1	2	.333
J. R. Edwards, Cleveland	0	1	.000
S. Swisher, Campbellstown	0	2	.000
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington	0	3	.000

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 5 (Special)—The second day's play in the national roque tournament here was marked with numerous upsets and surprises. The biggest surprise came in the defeat of W. W. Wilson, of Chicago, in three games. Mr. Wilson finished first in the Cleveland divisional tournament about a month ago and was considered the most dangerous man in the first division here. He was defeated first by W. A. Rounds, of Cleveland, president of the American Roque Association, 32 to 6; next fell before C. G. Carlson, of Chicago, 32 to 7 and lost his final game in the evening to C. R. Zimmerman, of Warsaw, 32 to 13.

The first shut out of the tournament was in the game between Barney Stemple, of Campbellstown, O., and C. G. Carlson, which was won by Stemple 32 to 0. Carlson came back a short time later and defeated W. A. Rounds 32 to 16, playing one of his balls around the entire court for the first home run of the tournament. Rounds was leading in the first division with an average of nearly 27 in three games played. Barney Stemple was in second place with an average of 26 in the same number of games.

Joseph Hansman, of Warsaw, appears to be the most dangerous man in the second division. He has a perfect score in five games. The second division this year includes many players who in former years played in the first division. This is due to the abandonment of the diamond medal division and a new ruling which allows former first-division players, under certain conditions, to play in the second division.

Andrew Kramer, of Washington, mallet maker, today offered a made-to-order mallet to the winner of a special handicap match. Two players will be drawn from each division, a handicap arranged, and the winner will receive the mallet.

The number of players already exceeds the total entered in last year's tournament in Chicago, and the list is expected to more than double by new arrivals late this week for the second week of play. Scores of the tournament follow:

First Division

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 6.

Barney Stemple, Campbellstown, O., 32; C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 0.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 16.

Barney Stemple, Campbellstown, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 6.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32; A. B. Angenbright, Kansas City, Mo., 13.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 13.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 7.

Second Division

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, 32; W. E. Allison, Long Beach, Calif., 18.

W. E. Allison, Long Beach, 32; S. Swisher, Campbellstown, 23.

Miss A. L. Whitney, Bradentown, Fla., 32; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 26.

W. I. Pierce, Warsaw, 32; M. H. Pence, New Paris, O., 26.

E. F. Moser, Warsaw, 32; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, 7.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32; B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, Del., 19.

E. F. Moser, Warsaw, 32; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 18.

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, 32; B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, 6.

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, 32; S. Swisher, Campbellstown, 23.

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, 32, H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 16.

W. G. Rodman, Philadelphia, 32; W. I. Pierce, Warsaw, 27.

M. H. Pence, New Paris, 32; B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, 20.

Miss A. C. Whitney, Bradentown, 32; W. E. Allison, Long Beach, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	58	39	.598
New York	58	42	.580
Cincinnati	53	46	.535
Brooklyn	48	47	.505
St. Louis	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	45	50	.474
Chicago	43	56	.434
Boston	41	61	.402

RESULTS TUESDAY

Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, New York 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES TAKE FINAL

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5—Philadelphia won the fifth and last game of the series against Pittsburgh, here, yesterday, 8 to 4, making the count three out of five for the second-division club. Mitchell pitched a strong game for the winners, while Morrison of Pittsburgh was knocked out of the box in the first inning. Friberg, Philadelphia second baseman, secured from the Cubs this season, made 10 assists in the field, only two short of the major league record for second basemen. He also made four putouts for a total of 14 chances accepted. The major-league record is 18 chances. The Phillies made 17 assists in all, four of them by pitcher Mitchell and the other three by shortstop Sand. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0—8		14	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0—4		9	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Henline; Morrison, Sheehan, Culloton and Smith, Spencer. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—McCormick and Rigler. Time—2h. 9m.

CARDINALS TIE RECORD

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5—Bell's home run in the eighth inning with a man on base gave St. Louis its third victory against the New York Giants, here, yesterday, by the score of 4 to 2. The St. Louis Cardinals tied a major-league record when they completed five double plays. Eight in all were made in the game, which if not a major league record for both clubs cannot be far from it. The Giants by their defeat lost a fine opportunity of gaining on Pittsburgh, which also lost yesterday. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	x—	4	10	2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	2	9	2

Batteries—Sherdel and O'Farrell; Dean and Gowdy. Umpires—Moran, O'Day and Sweeney. Time—1h. 45m.

ERRORS HELP CUBS WIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Chicago won the fourth and final game of the series against Brooklyn, here, yesterday, 5 to 2. Errors helped both teams in their scoring, the winners making three and the losers four. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	x—	5	7	3
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	4

Batteries—Alexander and Churry; Osborne and Taylor. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 32m.

IRISH 'CLIMATE' LIMITS TILLAGE

Farmers Deputies in Dail Eireann Are Told It's the Land

DUBLIN, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Replying to the exhortation from the Free State Government to undertake more tillage, the farmers' deputies in Dail Eireann have replied that tillage in Ireland is no longer a practicable proposition. For this they blame the climate. The climate, they aver, is not what it used to be—to which the leader of the Labor Party replied sardonically "it never was," a reply that somewhat surprised and disconcerted them.

Patrick Baxter, the farmers' spokesman on this occasion, urged therefore that a national scheme of re-afforestation should be undertaken by the state, in the hope that thereby the weather should be persuaded to kindlier moods.

The Minister for Lands and Agriculture, however, would not hear of any change in the climate. Meteorological records, he said, show that the rainfall, taken one period with another, had not increased. The trouble was not with the weather, but with the land.

He agreed that tillage was now a more difficult problem than it was 70 years ago. Wheat, for example, had been grown freely and successfully over most parts of Ireland during the first 50 years of the nineteenth century. This, he agreed, would not now be so successfully done. The cause for this, however, was not the change in the weather, but the change in the land. It was owing to the change in the land that the crop of wheat now took so long to come to maturity, so turning the operation from one of success to one of failure.

For 70 years, he claimed, Irish farmers had been taking fertility out of the land, and putting nothing back. This was true, not only of land that had once been under tillage, but even of strictly pasture land. The position had been reached when a very large area of old meadow land was almost useless. It was idle, he said, to blame the weather for faults that lay with the farmers themselves. Over large tracts of country the virtue had gone out of the land. Farmers were no longer taking crops in their due rotations, and proper manuring was being neglected. If the Irish farmer attended to his business properly and intelligently, having regard to the future, it would not be necessary for him to charge the climate with his own faults. The minister said, in conclusion:

"There is no royal road to successful farming. Success can only come by doing things better, in regard to our beef, butter and pig trades. The State has only one duty to the farmer—to put educational facilities before him. They can have no protection in the way of tariffs. The solution of the problem lies with the farmers themselves, organized, taking pains to educate themselves, and not being afraid of hard work."

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15 — The French are contemplating establishing an amphibian air service between London and Paris with termini on the Seine and Thames. This is in order to obviate the necessity of traveling overland to and from the airdromes.

It has been stated in Parliament that it is intended to undertake a flight this year from the Sudan to Lake Chad. There is no question, at any rate as yet, of making this a permanent service.

In the aeronautical section of the government building at the Wembley Exhibition is to be seen the first letter carried by air in Great Britain. This was carried by the balloonist, Gypson, in a flight made 84 years ago. On it is the Lynn postmark bearing the date Sept. 12, 1841, and that of Walworth Road (London) for the following day. Alongside are the first letters to cross the Atlantic by airplane and airship.

In the recent Gordon-Bennett balloon race two Belgians were first and second. Three British entries were eighth, ninth and fourteenth and the one American, Mr. Van Orman, landed on the bridge of a vessel at sea.

Much good work has been done in aerial survey in Burma. Down the southern coast 14,000 square miles of forest country has been successfully covered. In addition to this 1400 square miles of the Irrawaddy Delta have been surveyed.

Capt. F. L. Barnard and Alan J. Cobham vie with each other in setting new records. Cobham having flown to Zurich and back in the day, Captain Barnard capped it by leaving Croydon at 5:06 a. m., arriving at Cologne at 9 a. m. He started back at 10:05 a. m., arriving at Croydon at 1 p. m. He left there at 3:15 p. m. and landed again in Cologne at 7 p. m. This makes about 1000 miles in 10½ hours.

A new invention is now under trial which may mean an important advance in aviation. This is an air screw which automatically adjusts itself in flight. The inventor is H. Leitner. This screw will have an effect similar to an automatic variable gear on a motor car.

The Cambridge University Aeronautical Society has about 300 members studying the basic ideas of flight.

The air mail routes for ordinary and registered correspondence between Lithuania and abroad were reopened in May. One line is between Königsberg, Kaunas, Smolensk and Moscow, and another between Königsberg, Klaipeda (Memel), Riga, Reval and Helsingfors. Airplanes which beside mail carry also passengers and freight will fly from Kaunas and Klaipeda daily. Air mail correspondence is accepted at all Lithuanian post offices and agencies, and in the first place is sent by ordinary post to Kaunas and Klaipeda, and thence by airplane to Königsberg, Riga, Reval, Helsingfors, Smolensk and Moscow.

A convention was recently signed at Prague by the French undersecretary for aviation for a new air line to connect Paris with Bagdad. This is of special importance to the Little Entente, as it is to pass through Prague and Belgrade. This is the first French line in this direction, the German Junker Company having hitherto had a monopoly of transit via German territory.

The operation of the Congo Air Line from Kinshasa to Luebo, which began May 12 in connection with the arrival at Matadi of the Belgian mail steamer, performs in one day a distance that the river steamers take 12 days to cover. By the end of this year the air line will be extended to Bukama, the terminus, on the Lualaba River, of the Katanga Railway.

There are now three Belgian types of airplanes. A Belgian engine was lacking until the design of a valveless airplane motor by M. Deschamps. This engine (8 cylinder "V") mounted on an R. S. V. machine, will complete the first wholly Belgian airplane.

It is understood that the Skoda Works, the famous munitions factory in Czechoslovakia, are establishing a section for the construction of metal airplanes of the French Dewoitine type, a license having been already procured.

The Danish ministry of transport is considering a plan for operating an air service between Copenhagen and Bornholm (a Danish island in the Baltic) to form part of an air service from Warsaw to Copenhagen via Danzig and Malmö (Sweden).

The German Aero Club proposes to hold, from Sept. 12-14, in connection with the German Traffic Exhibition at Münich, an international flying competition on the aerodrome at Oberweisenfeld, near Münich. Foreign airplanes and pilots will be admitted from those countries only in which, before the closing of the entries, Germans are entitled to participate in similar competitions. One-seater airplanes up to 60 h. p. and two-seaters up to 120 h. p. may be entered. Prizes to the total amount of 100,000 marks will be competed for.

The Central Alps have for the first time been crossed by a transport airplane. The large Dornier Komet III, which on April 14 flew from Berlin to Münich without any intermediate landing, left Münich at 8:30 a. m. on April 15, and arrived at Milan at 12 o'clock noon.

MACKENZIE KING HAS NO IDEA OF ANNEXATION

KITCHENER, Ont., Aug. 5 (AP)—The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking on the relations of Canada with the British Empire and the possibility of Canada's annexation to the United States, declared that he dismissed "as unworthy of consideration any change which contemplated the break-up of the British confederation. Though he entertained the highest regard for the American people, he said, he would oppose annexation "with all the power at my command." The Premier was honor guest at an old home celebration luncheon.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE one of the most attractive and artistic small COUNTRY HOUSES near BOSTON



Built of stone, mediæval architecture, beamed living and dining room. Three chambers with two modern baths, servant's room with extra toilet, shower bath, hot water and steam heat, all modern city conveniences. Fifteen acres wooded land on hill with extensive view north to Mt. Monadnock, south to Blue Hills. Onl 20 miles from Boston, 45 minutes by train or motor. Wonderful place for artist, musician or writer or for anyone appeciating beauty and taste.

For details apply Post Office Box 2677, Boston, Mass. No Brokers.

NEAR HYANNIS, MASS.

2½ acres, lake shore, pine grove, fine building sites, good street, near P. O. and stores, good garden land, lawn shade and fruit; modernized sea captain's home, eight rooms (more if wanted), glazed sun porch, bath, set tubs, electric lights and water supply; completely furnished; garage, good boat, near public bathing beach, exceptional location and value. Shown only by appointment. Phone Lynn 693-M.

CONCORD

FOR SALE—Near country club, most charming house in perfect repair, consisting of 10 rooms and 3 baths; 2-car garage, 27,500 square feet of land, corner location; price $26,500.

BENJAMIN C. TOWER
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON
Tel. Congress 1167

BALTIMORE, MD.—Two-story, six-room house, $3200, subject to ground rent. Apply 2109 W. Lexington St. Telephone Gilmor 0078-J.

A Three-Family Apartment House For Sale in Westfield, N. J.

A fine home town of 12,000 population, 20 miles from New York City, with excellent train service; best residential section; convenient to station, all improvements; a fine home with a good income; lot 100x200 ft. with fruit and flowers in abundance; $8000 cash required. Owner, WALTER S. SMITH, 550 Westfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FLORIDA
If You Have $1,000 or More to Invest
in real estate or in the joy of living in Southern Florida, I shall be glad to give you the latest FACTS about Hollywood, the remarkable new city by the sea. No obligation. Call, telephone or write
E. J. RYAN
Suite 300 Murray Hill 1478
17 E. 42nd St., New York City

FOR SALE—All-year-round five-room bungalow, two-car garage, all improvements, four minutes from car line, two miles from Wellesley Square, Mass. Copley 9746-M.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT

BOSTON—3 rooms and kitchenette, $65; all outside rooms; bay windows, tile bathroom, heat, janitor service; beautiful entrance; lots of closet room. 96 Mountfort St., between Beacon and Commonwealth Ave. Call Mal. 3789 or janitor on premises.

BOSTON—Beautiful apartments overlooking the Fens, 1, 2 and 3 rooms; new apartment house building; references required; immediate occupancy. Phone Kenmore 1218 between 9 and 5, evenings and Sunday Kenmore 4056, Copley 2813-J.

N. Y. C., 417 West 21. Opposite Theological Seminary—Two rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette; outside ventilation, fireplace, steam heat; $80 monthly; lease; references. Seen 8-12 a. m. Address NICHOLS, 124 West 55th.

N. Y. C., 55 West 11th, near 5th Ave.—3-room apartment, furnished, moderate, elevator; will sublet for 3 months; Sept. 1. Watkins 8910.—Apt. 3-E.

RIVERTON, N. J.—Phila. 9 miles; splendid commutation; church convenient; 5-room apartment overlooking Delaware River; Sept. occupancy; $60,$65 monthly. 301 Bank Ave. Phone 714.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Three days in well appointed practitioner's office in Little Bldg.; 2 rooms, separate doors. Box E-207, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, well furnished, three afternoons and two evenings per week. Apply 842, 33 West 42nd St.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED apartment, 6 rooms, bath and lavatory. Near Winnwood School. Address P. O. Box 166, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—Three rooms, kitchen, bath and porch, third floor. 1807 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

FURNISHED ROOMS

NEWARK, N. J., Rooms in newly furnished apartment, for business women; home privileges; South Broad, cor. Kinney. Phone Mul. 4364 after 6.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms, permanent or transient. 193 Huntington Ave. Tel. Copley 5825-W, Suite 1.

BOSTON—Tourists and permanent guests will find cool, attractive rooms at 289 Beacon St., Tel. B. B. 7597.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Hancock St., near Nostrand Ave.—Southern exposure, adjoining bath; kitchenette optional; suitable 2; reasonable. Lafayette 4496-J.

GENTLEMAN desires roommate (twin beds) to share all home benefits of five-room apartment. Jackson Heights, N. Y. Box M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GETTYSBURG, PA.—Tourists accommodated in modern new home, room and bath $2.00. MRS. JOHN RAYMOND, 74 Spring Ave., Near Lincoln Highway.

MRS. ROSE NEWMAN
101 St. Charles Pl., Atlantic City.
Select location. Bathing from house.

N. Y. C.—Large, light, well furnished room, bath adjoining, suitable one or two, housekeeping privileges, harmonious atmosphere, elevator apartment; Broadway subway, bus; (Christian Scientist preferred). Tel. Washington Heights 3078, or address Box H-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 538 West 112th—Light, airy, well furnished double room, near Broadway subway. Riverside busses; quiet and congenial home for mother and daughter or two friends. Apt. 7-C.

N. Y. C., 214 Riverside Drive—Large cool room, running water, beautifully furnished; scrupulously clean; gentleman (Christian Scientist preferred). Riverside 5549.

N. Y. C.—Spotless, sunny, peaceful, top floor, elevator, suite; room; service, moderate. Kindly call Riverside 10228 before 12.

N. Y. C., 142 West 73rd—Large 2-room suite; southern exposure; all conveniences; also front basement; $15; central location.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West, Apt. 4-N—Select your permanent home for fall now; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 56 West 71—Single room near bath; faces south; large closet; maid service; exclusive house. Trafalgar 5580.

N. Y. C., 518 W. 111th—Attractive large room adjoining bath; refined home; $10. Cathedral 5800, Apartment 24.

N. Y. C., 609 W. 137th St., Apt. 44—Comfortable front rooms, one with running water, single beds.

SUMMER BOARD

DODGE INN offers comfortable beds, well-cooked foods, harmonious surroundings, in the Shawangunk Mts., 90 miles from New York; $15 to $18 per week. Address MRS. E. E. AVERY, Box 1, Rock Hill, N. Y.

KENNEBEC RIVER—Two delightful double rooms and exclusive use of large piazza; beautiful country; excellent board; $15 during August and September. JAMES LADNER, Richmond, Maine.

LONE PINE CAMP, on Twitchell Lake—Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Particulars H. F. & M. H. ELLMERS, P. O. Big Moose, N. Y.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home with every city convenience; country advantage; refined surroundings; quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD

CHOICE country home near Boston open for guests desiring peaceful, quiet surroundings. Tel. Back Bay 1208, or Box P-109, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE WILLOW INN, WILLOW, N. Y.
In the mountains, 18 miles from Kingston via Woodstock on State road; house guests and tourists accommodated. MISS RUTH A. CARL.

WE treasure hundreds of letters from patrons about happy vacations spent on THE WILLE FARM, Lake Katrine, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 2 W. 103rd St.—Quiet, cheerful home with attention where one may rest and study. Academy 3423. MRS. B. ROBINSON.

UPHOLSTERERS

H. OSCAR & SON
Upholsterers
Prices Low—Best References
124 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Regent 8816

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON—For hire, latest closed Hudson, by hour, day, or trip, at very reasonable rates, long experienced lady driver; references. Tel. Parkway 1004-M (Roslindale, Mass.)

WEARING APPAREL

CLOTHING EXCHANGE and commission house, send us anything you do not want on commission, 1/3%; rare old Paisley shawl, also old paintings, one from Florence over 70 years ago, was old then. ROSA M. BLODGETTE, Rowley, Mass.

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife, woman for general housework; must be good cook, cooking for one; man to do regular chores; references required. P. O. Box 3306, Boston.

MEN OR WOMEN representatives wanted to sell, complete line Firsching made to measure garments for women and children, prices reasonable, good commission. FIRSCHING KNITTING MILLS, INC., Branch Office, 413 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN for exclusive retail haberdashery, experienced. LOU FRAENKEL, 785 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED operator for marcel waving, shingle bobbing, water waving, etc.; references required. Apply to MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, Room 114, Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGH CLASS ladies' tailor desires fitter's position; experienced manager of workroom. JAMES SOPKO, 600 West 144th, New York.

PROGRESSIVE business executive with long experience in financial, manufacturing and selling problems, open for engagement. Single, age 44, knowledge of languages, import, export. Willing to travel. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRAVELING SALESMAN covering New England for past 16 years calling on hardware trade and jobbers; can give best of references. Box Z-204, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks position, private chauffeur or caretaker, steady position; excellent references; will go out of town. V. F. SCHWARZMANN, 1695 Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Midwood 4147-R.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, 10 years' business experience, desires to give services, evenings, secretarial or similar capacity. Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, quiet, refined; would be lovingly helpful to lady. Box H-211, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY wishes employment, teaching, governess; with Christian Scientists preferred; local references. B-211, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, 3 years' university, desires position; no business training. Box V-212, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HYGRADE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AGENCY, 182 West 135th St., N. Y. C.—Vocational specialist featuring experienced colored couples for city and country; first-class butlers, cooks and houseworkers; references certified. Call Morningside 7853.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
Successors to
BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Commercial Agency — Registration in person

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive, banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., bet. Cortlandt-Liberty, N. Y. C.

COBY SERVICE BUREAU, Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Commercial agency where employers and the better class of those seeking positions are brought together.

LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 B'way, New York City—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

HAIRDRESSERS

THE MARGUERITE
Under New Management.
Hairdressing & Manicuring
161 Mass. Ave., Boston, Room 204
B. B. 9785 Kenmore 3752

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARTHA ASHWORTH, Violinist, experienced teacher, will accept pupils this fall, in New York City; special attention to beginners. Address (until Sept. 30) 23 Elm St., Webster, Mass.

HORSES

FOR SALE
An exceptional handsome dappled Buckskin Gelding, 9 years old, sound, kind and fearless; this horse carries weight easily, has 4 gaits and is a sure jumper; reason for selling marriage of daughter; can be seen and ridden at Applecrest Farm, Hampton Falls, N. H., 8 miles beyond Newburyport on the Lafayette Highway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Small colonial dining room set, large wing chair, overstuffed lounge, day bed, 2 full sized beds, box springs and hair mattress; going abroad; must sell; no dealers. Aspinwall 2942 (Brookline, Mass.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BOSTON—Mahogany buffet, genuine Indian rug, table, 1 rocking chair and 2 Windsor chairs, 24 Westland Ave., Suite 28.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

SEATTLE—Gentleman's home for sale—For sale or might lease sixty acres on river, virgin timber setting, mountain stream, modern ten-room house, three-room bungalow; seven cabins; a store and inn; suitable for restful resort; nineteen miles from Seattle. MINNIE G. HOEFFKEN, R. "A," Box 100, Issaquah, Washington.

MONROVIA, 17 Miles East of LOS ANGELES
S. C. MOORE, Mgr.
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY LAND CO.
Loans—REAL ESTATE—Insurance
Business, Residence, Poultry Ranches, Orange Groves. 122 West White Oak, Monrovia, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SALARIED POSITIONS, $3,000 to $25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, managing, financial accounting, etc., all lines. Undersigned will negotiate preliminaries, through which you may receive overtures confidentially without jeopardizing present connections. (A confidential correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1910.) Send name and address only for particulars. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 72 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Boston 24. Telephone Dorchester 2400-K.

SHOPPING SERVICE

INDIVIDUAL SHOPPING SERVICE—I will shop for or with you in leading Boston shops; no charge—booklet. LOUISE STURGES, 88 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass. Haymarket 5836.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PROMPT and competent service in patent, trade-mark and copyright matters; validity and infringement opinions furnished; free advice. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., W. L. & T. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 51-53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago; established 1864; registered attorneys.

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Designs. J. M. MANGHUM, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE

A DIRECTOR of a Los Angeles National Bank having spare time offers his services as Pacific Coast representative of some high-class proposition. Box 298, Station C, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Antique day bed, walnut, spindle style, spring cushions, has history. MRS. OSCAR GROVER, 610 Bradley, Peoria, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Fully equipped retail flower shop well located in large city, central Illinois; opportunity for good business. Address S-505, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Asbury Park

LE MAISTRE'S
Apparel for Women and Children. Dress Fabrics, Stamped Goods, Fancy Goods, Accessories, Etc.
COR. COOKMAN AVE. & EMERY ST. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

MAIL DEPOSITS TO
SEA COAST TRUST CO.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
4% Compounded and Credited Quarterly
Asbury's Largest Federal Reserve Member

PARKER METHOD
Marcel Waving—Water Waving
Shampooing—Manicuring
LILLIAN SAMUELS
420-422 Cookman Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Phone Asbury Park 3373

HARRY M. WELSFORD
Jeweler
722 Mattison Ave. Asbury Park, N. J.
Telephone 8249

BROWNELL GIFT SHOP
Novelty Jewelry
Artistic gifts for all occasions.
404 Cookman Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

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LAKEWOOD ESTATES
St. Petersburg, Florida
A beautiful residence section of St. Petersburg—large lots with all improvements paid—100 ft. Boulevards, Golf Course, Club House; Fine Residences and Schools there NOW. For full information write or call
LAKEWOOD ESTATES
Atlantic City Branch Office, Garden Pier
FRANK P. GIBSON, Local Manager

THE TRACY
112 So. Tennessee Ave.
Convenient to Beach
$22.50 weekly, Summer
$15 and up for winter

MONTICELLO
Kentucky Ave. near beach—Atlantic City's finest and most popular rate hotel. Orchestra, dancing, elevator. Private baths.
RUNNING-WATER IN ALL ROOMS
Write for bklt. Phones 1018 & 6706
BATHING FROM HOTEL
Ownership man'gt. FETTER & HOLLINGER

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Ocean rooms, excellent food, pleasant environment.
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Branch Dining Room and Coffee Shop
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WE SPECIALIZE IN SEA FOOD
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CARL'S RESTAURANT
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Buy at Brigantine Beach
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103 Guarantee Trust Building

SALES INSTALLATION
Chelsea Radio Co.
2815 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Marine 6421

MME. SOPHIA
Millinery, Gowns, Negligees
Haddon Hall Block
1131 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RIGHT FROCK
For Every Occasion
THE FREVERT SHOP
1221 Pacific Ave. Marine 7638-J

Montclair

The EDWARD·MADISON·COMPANY
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ARTISTIC·FRAMING & PRINTING
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PHONE MONTCLAIR
68
CLAYTON TAXI

CATHERINE SHOPPE
Exclusive Millinery—Advanced Styles
499 Bloomfield Avenue

MONTCLAIR RENOVATING CORP.
Roofing and Awnings
50 Valley Road Phone 5757

HENKE'S
JEWELERS
506 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HARRY A. COLLINS
General Insurance
361 Orange Road 120 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone 6797 Rector 1794

THE SILHOUETTE COFFEE SHOP
WATCHUNG PLAZA
Luncheon 11:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Afternoon Tea. Dinner 5:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Phone Montclair 9139

R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY
H. M. R. SEE, Pres.
Phone 19 131 Bloomfield Ave.

CHAS. J. SAMUEL
Plumbing and Heating
12 N. Willow Street Phone 534

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56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
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802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
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CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 2099
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705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Delaware 0272
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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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(Continued)

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Established 1875
Montclair's Department Store
Official Agency Boy and Girl Scout Outfits

BANK OF MONTCLAIR
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Checking Department 2%
Thrift Department 4%

M. JORDAN
Montclair Shoeist
456 Bloomfield Ave. Phone 434-J

HAIRDRESSING
M. A. DAWSON
Madison Building Phone 4037

Morristown

E. F. JONES
EXCLUSIVE HATS AND LINGERIE
31 South Street Parker Studio Bldg.

MARY A. WILSON
Gift Shop of Distinction
8 Community Place Tel. 2199
Opp. Community Club

Newark

SHIP BY TRUCK—Over night truck service from Newark to New York and Philadelphia and return.
E. W. SMITH & SONS
RECEIVING STATION
26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Humboldt 4798
Agents for the Pennsylvania Transportation Co.
New York—Tel. Walker 3920
Philadelphia—Tel. Bell-Kensington 6210
Wilmington, Del.—Tel. 173

Real Estate and Insurance
GEO. W. LOFINK
REALTOR
Tel. Mulberry 0831
40 Clinton Street Newark, N. J.

Central Insurance Office
760 Broad Street
Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 0994

Orange

Est. 1856 Phone Orange 362
Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

We make and sell our own Ice Cream and Candy
TRAFLET'S
Candy and Delicious Ice Cream
323 Central Ave., cor. Essex Ave., Orange, N. J. Phone Orange 8624

Tel. 2442-Orange "Say it with Flowers"
JOHN L. COLLINS
FLORIST
STORE AND GREENHOUSES
32 Bell Street Orange, N. J.

East Orange

Prime Meats, Poultry, Choice Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
F. H. VOSS
113 4th Ave. Tel. Orange 5391

YE LITTLE PRINT SHOP
FRANK P. JEWETT, Proprietor
Most tasteful, accurate and dependable service in Commercial and Society Printing.
380 Main Street Tel. Orange 6762

MOSLEY GEVERTZ
GORDON, ONYX AND INTERWOVEN HOSE
Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings. Manhattan Shirts.
44 Main Street

Passaic

PEOPLES BANK and TRUST COMPANY
4% on Savings
Commercial and Household Accounts Invited

QUALITY MEAT MARKET
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
176 Main Avenue J. DeVOGEL
Passaic Park Phone 1791

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WOMEN'S Dresses Coats
Turpan & Co
122 Market Street
PATERSON, N. J.

BURN OIL!!
THE MODERN FUEL
NEW JERSEY OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT COMPANY
49 Park Ave. Paterson, N. J.

Charles Schoeffel
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
68 Broadway Paterson N. J.
Tel. Sherwood 2573

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
ISLAND MARKET
West Broadway Bridge
CHARLES MILLER Free Delivery

R. WILLIAMS BORDEN & CO.
(AMY BORDEN & ANNA P. BORDEN)
Insurance and Real Estate
ROOM 223, ROMAINE BLDG.
Phone Lambert 1836-W

Plainfield

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Corset Specialists
New "Dancelettes" and "Complete"
Phone 2182 186 E. FRONT ST.

Summit

A. W. BRYDON
Plumbing, Heating and Metal Work
Telephone 1287
5 Doremus Street, Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

Westfield

Florence Moore Restaurant
114 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
1149 E. Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Special Chicken Dinner $1.00—Served Daily 5-8 P. M. Famous Sunday Dinner $1.25—12-8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
We have for sale property, Westfield, N. J., and vicinity, ranging from $6500 to $60,000; we may have just your requirements.
WM. DEAN SANFORD
P. O. Bldg., Cranford. Phone 46.
118 Ferris Place, Westfield. Phone 1-W.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ardmore

THE QUALITY SHOP
(MRS.) E. I. COBURN
Dry Goods and Notions
New Theatre Bldg. Ardmore, Pa.

Erie

For Picnics and Hot Weather Lunches You'll Enjoy
OPPENHEIMER'S
COOKED MEATS—DELICATESSENS AND POULTRY
We furnish the picnic box free.
663 West 11th Street Both Phones

Fill Your Coal Bin Now. Order BURNWELL COAL today and experience complete satisfaction.
BURNWELL COAL COMPANY
10th and Myrtle Streets
E. E. McGILL Both Phones

Folders—Booklets—Circulars
Advertising printing of every nature properly executed at fair prices
A. K. D. PRINTING COMPANY
1507-13 Sassafras Street

MEYER
WATCHES JEWELRY
13 E. 8th ST. ERIE, PA.

Tourists will find it convenient, pleasing and profitable to purchase UNIQUE GIFTS AT LOWERED SUMMER PRICES at the
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1925 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Organized Labor's Political Independence

Whatever may have been the tendency in the councils of organized labor in the United States, as indicated by the governing bodies within the American Federation of Labor, in the direction of so-called third party activities, it has been made plain that the policy now approved is to shun, in the future, any such binding alliance. Labor has at no time been successful in the effort to unite even the voters within the ranks of its fraternal and protective bodies in a separate political organization. It has, it is true, either separately or in alliance with some other minority party, exerted a measure of political influence in the elections. The labor vote has at no time, however, been a unit upon which encouraging political calculations could be built.

But it is not to be supposed that Labor will decline all political responsibility in the future. It will participate actively in all primary and general elections, voting for those candidates whose records and pledges commend themselves to the members of labor organizations individually. The program outlined is for a strenuous nonpartisan political campaign between now and the congressional and state elections in 1926. This is the decision reached by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and it is indicated that it will prevail.

Probably no wiser or more progressive step could be taken than that just announced. It should be perfectly apparent to Labor, as it is to all others who have visions of needed political reforms, that the older political parties offer the channels through which these can be gained. The futility of wasting efforts and votes in supporting the candidates of third parties has been repeatedly shown. It would not be claimed, of course, that the reforms demanded by these minority groups have never been realized. It is true that many progressive legislative and constitutional enactments have been originated by or in such groups. But none of them has ever accumulated momentum or force enough to write into the nation's laws just the reforms advocated.

Labor's voice, however, will be no less eloquent and persuasive if its pronouncements are made within its fraternal halls and not in political conventions. If its ideals are progressive and constructive, they will eventually be adopted. It may be that this realization will come more quickly through one or the other of the major parties than by any other course. Labor's combined vote might easily decide the chief issues in a national campaign. The strength thus possessed must most certainly be reckoned with by all future platform builders and by all nominating conventions.

It seems that a valuable and convincing lesson has been learned in American politics within recent years. It cannot be denied that no third party could ever have brought about the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Neither could the Prohibition Party, as such, ever have realized its ambition to see the saloon legislated out of existence by a clause in the organic law. Minorities do not rule in the sense that they can compel, single handed, the adoption of their favorite economic theories. But they rule by indirection nevertheless. They have shown this convincingly within recent years when they have been wise enough and sagacious enough to pool their strength with one or the other of the older political parties.

The light of reason which has come to the official representatives of Labor has already come to many others in the United States. The political party, as an institution, no longer "appeals to patriotism" as patriotism was once understood. Party patriotism is a thing largely of the past. National patriotism thrives and grows as narrow partisanship languishes.

Wage Rates, Building Costs and Rents

Many reasons exist that make the comparative level of rents a vital question for great numbers of Americans today. Rents have a direct and important bearing on the cost of living, and on the general economic condition and, hence, on the political attitude of masses of the people. So search for the causes of excessive rents is active and keen. Those whose interest it is to keep the cost of hiring houses and apartments at the present levels give abundant alleged facts as reasons for prevailing prices. It is most important for the renting public, leaders in economic adjustment and politicians to know the actual facts of the situation.

Two favorite assertions are made to explain and excuse today's high rents, especially for apartments. One is that high wages furnish the chief cause. The other is that high cost of building materials is the compelling factor. If a large building program can be found involving the expenditure of a great sum of money at prevailing rates of wages and costs of materials, and if practical trial of that program for a year shows a generous return on the capital invested, the wage rate and the cost of material would appear to be definitely eliminated as principal factors and search for real causes with a view to remedies would seem to lead in some other direction.

A striking example of a program of this kind and the proofs it offers is supplied by a great experiment in the suburbs of New York City. It gives the results of an investment of $7,000,000 in apartments on Long Island, the expenditure being made while building conditions were in the chaotic state of which the mistakes of labor unions were, it must be admitted, a contributing cause, and while the cost of materials was in the high altitudes.

Here are the cold facts: The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, having reason to suspect that large sums of money that it lent on mortgages at 5 to 6 per cent interest were being used for rent profiteering, determined to find out if this were true. Experts were put on the problem. The company's statisticians after exhaustive investigation figured that big apartment houses on Long Island could be built so that a rental of $9 a room per month would net the corporation enough to give it a return of 8 per cent on the capital invested after all possible debits had been charged off. Apartments of the kind planned in the same district brought from $18 to $20 per room per month and the owners complained that profits at these rates were small. They predicted disaster at $9. The company went ahead, and $7,000,000 was spent on its houses under the careful supervision of experts who studied and watched over every detail of construction and the use of every dollar. As an example of the liberal policy of construction followed, the company did not count the bathroom in figuring its cost per room. So an apartment of four rooms and bath would cost $36 per month. Compare this with rents for comfortable apartments in New York, Boston and other cities.

After a year of the operation of this plan the company has announced the results. Instead of the losses and failure forecast by landlords who were charging $18 to $20 per room per month, the insurance company finds that it has earned, at $9 a room per month, not merely the 8 per cent it hoped to get on its $7,000,000, but 9 per cent. Remembering that the company in constructing its houses, paid the prevailing rates of wages and that it bought its building materials in the open market, what becomes of the contentions that wages and material costs explain and excuse rents that are double those of the insurance company?

There is food for deep thought and study in these figures for students of economic conditions in the United States, for bankers and everyone with money to invest in building, for politicians, legislators, publicists and sociologists.

The British Government and the Miners

In some of its phases the recent British coal emergency contrasted strikingly with the situation in the United States. The economic problems of the two industries, of course, are quite different, in respect of foreign competition, costs of production, and richness and extent of available markets. The more suggestive divergencies, however, are in the interests and powers which the British and American governments have in the two controversies. Mr. Baldwin and Parliament enjoy plenary authority to deal with any emergency. Mr. Coolidge and Congress, on the other hand, have only limited competence, but there is, perhaps, greater necessity for an unfettered government in Great Britain, since there the miners, and the trade union movement as a whole, are better organized for action which may seem to be an attack on the state.

The British Parliament can fix wages and profits and limit hours of labor. If it desires, it can nationalize the mines. There is thus no question as to the scope of its legislative authority. No court will say that its statute is "unconstitutional." Consequently the Prime Minister bears a heavy responsibility. He negotiates directly with the miners and the employers, and attempts to bring about an agreement; he is the leader of a House of Commons which could propose and enforce a settlement of its own. Hence Mr. Baldwin's Government would have suffered a loss of prestige if it had failed to avert a serious crisis.

But if a strike should occur and if mining should cease, the British Executive has ample power to deal with the emergency. This has not always been the case, but in October, 1920, after a general railway strike had been threatened, Parliament passed a law entitled "The Emergency Powers Act." The act is so important that its first section may be set forth in full:

> If at any time it appears to His Majesty that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, light, or other necessities, or with the means of locomotion, to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life, His Majesty, may by proclamation declare that a state of emergency exists.

The Executive may then, in the name of His Majesty, issue regulations "for securing the essentials of life to the community." Government departments may be given such "powers and duties as His Majesty may deem necessary for the preservation of the peace," and action may be taken "for any other purposes essential to the public safety and life of the community." Offenders against the regulations are to be tried in courts of summary jurisdiction.

This statutory authority, as is evident, is quite broad. It is almost reminiscent of the decree of the Roman Senate authorizing the consuls to "see that the Republic took no harm." Under it England may have a "state of siege"—hitherto a device of continental systems which made no proud boast that "the rule of law" was never suspended. But, when the law was applied for the first time during the coal strike of April, 1921, its powers were sparingly used. No attempt was made to arrest the union leaders, or to punish expressions of opinion favorable to the miners. The Government's principal preoccupation was the preservation of order and the prevention of distress to any section of the community.

The situation was acute. The miners were on strike, and the Triple Alliance—which included railwaymen and transport workers as well as miners—was threatening to call a general strike unless a settlement was agreed to. But on the crucial day, April 15—"Black Friday" as certain sections of the Labor movement have since called it—the railwaymen and transport workers decided to withhold this extreme support and the miners were thus forced into a compromise. Such an alliance did not recently confront Mr. Baldwin to the extent that was the case in 1921.

During June there were conferences of the unions forming the old Triple Alliance and the engineers, to canvass the possibility of joint action. But there was, among the organizations, little sense of unity; in all the unions dissentient elements opposed "alliance for action." So in the recent crisis the Trades Union Congress, the Parliamentary Labor Party, and the unions gave only their moral support, and after four years of depression the unions are much weaker than they were when they essayed the Triple Alliance.

The American Government has fewer worries—and fewer powers—in dealing with its coal problems. The President mediates, but he is a representative of the public rather than the head of a government which can constitutionally impose any settlement that it desires. Unusual powers he might be able to exercise—as did President Roosevelt—in the event that a serious stoppage occurred, but he would always move in the shadow of possible unconstitutionality. He would be unannoyed, however, by a strong Labor opposition in the Legislature; and he need have little fear that the coal miners would be supported by a general strike participated in by workers in cognate services.

Real Estate Booms Made to Order

Within recent months the people of the United States have witnessed the staging of at least one spectacular and, from one point of view, tremendously successful real estate boom. Actual or paper profits totaling millions of dollars have been realized by speculators who have bought usually with the intention of selling again to those courageous enough, or possibly wise enough, to see in the investment the probability of a still greater profit. Americans are not wholly unaccustomed to these periodic booms. In the growth and development of many of the cities of the middle west and far west there have been these sudden advances in values, some to be followed by periods of serious depression, disastrous to the owners who were unable to protect their equities and to take whatever losses were inevitable.

These made-to-order booms in land values are entirely apart from the legitimate appreciation which takes place with the natural and orderly growth of cities and the development of suburban residence sections. There has been a legitimate and satisfying profit to landowners always. This has been larger in many cases than would have been permitted under what some believe would have been a fairer and more nearly just system of taxation. The holder of the title to unimproved lands has profited, sometimes unreasonably, from the industry and frugality of his neighbors who have permitted themselves to be penalized by taxing systems which compelled them to contribute of the earnings of their thrift to the building up of unearned values which unavoidably attached to the idle holding of abutting proprietors.

But these gradual and orderly developments and the consequent appreciation of values have nothing at all to do with the more or less fictitious booms which are recurrent and which, at the present time, are somewhat more numerous and more widely separated than usual. Stories told of quick profits realized in some sections seem to have encouraged the promotion of speculation in many parts of the country. At the moment there is a distinct boom in sections of Long Island, and in some of the towns of sedate Cape Cod there is the announced intention of owners of shore property to advance prices arbitrarily a flat 100 per cent. It is almost a foregone conclusion that if buyers can be found for these properties at the higher prices, the new owners, in turn, will take a profit. Nothing succeeds like success in such undertakings as this. The only losers are those who are compelled to hold property thus acquired after the deflating process begins.

There is alluring promise to the prospective investor in such enterprises as these, just as there is in the temptation to gain by investment in mining and oil stocks. Promoters are able to cite instances where those who have "taken a chance" have amassed fortunes. But they do not tell of the hundreds of thousands who have been impoverished by such speculation. The danger at such times lies in the failure or refusal of investors to determine what is the actual value of the things dealt in. That actual value, as in the case of Florida, Long Island or Cape Cod acreage, is not the prospective selling price tomorrow or next week. It is, rather, what those lands were valued at before fictitious prices were marked against them.

Editorial Notes

There is no question that the physical scientists are rapidly undergoing a change of belief of most revolutionary character with regard to the nature of matter. What, for example, would the world of a generation or so ago have thought of the statement made recently in Los Angeles, by Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at the seventieth meeting of the American Chemical Society, to the effect that matter is a vacuum "as empty as the sky"? Dr. Whitney was discussing the general subject of "Matter—Is There Anything in It?" and he assured his hearers that physical science has now reached a stage where a physical picture of the structure of atoms is more intricate than any earthly model and more perfect, geometrically, than any known celestial system. And he explained that physicists have shot small projections through matter, so that there is no longer any doubt as to its highly openwork structure!

A word of commendation seems fitting for the Japanese youngster who has just taken first place in the provincial entrance examinations in Vancouver, B. C. His name is Nobuichi Yamaoka—and by the way, the suffix "ichi" in Japanese means "one"—and when he came to Vancouver only three years ago he could not speak a word of English. Hence he has not only had to learn what his fellow students were learning, but he has had to master the English tongue as well. And he has done so to the extent that he has left all his companions behind him in the race. He is spending his summer, it appears, in the Fraser Valley picking berries, and the change of occupation will not do him any harm. If he is made of the stuff that would seem likely from his record up to the present, his future should be a bright one.

An Englishman's Reveries on July 4

Walter H. Page says somewhere in his letters that the English are at their best as ancestors to the Americans. As an Englishman I bow my acknowledgments; and now will give an account of the sights I saw, the words I heard and the emotions that struggled for definition within me, on a mere five miles of highway between the village of Newbury and the town of Newburyport in the county of Essex and in the State of Massachusetts.

It is a plain tarred road, brushed as by a giant brush straight across the simple green country. Newbury is the name for a short line of frame farmhouses, from the bedrooms of which one can perceive a low blue line of sea between the twigs of the orchards. Newburyport is one of those green and white New England coast towns where stories are told of the wealthy sea captains who once lived there, of the first settlers, and of those determined townsmen who refused to pay King George's taxes, to use his abominable stamps, and who tipped his goods into the harbors.

These towns are old as American towns go, though it always seems to me the past is all of one age, a long wall without foreshortening.

At Newburyport on July 4 we ran into the customary processions of the people whose excellent ancestors we had been—so to speak. We were "shocked" by the resemblances and the differences. But for their dull or polished-tanned complexions, these men might have been men of Kent or of Sussex.

In build they were either stouter or thinner; they had not the thick English middle build. There were fewer blue eyes. But in spite of a curious lack of enthusiasm for their marching—Spare me a moment, I will return to this and clear myself!—they had looser shoulders, more alert, livelier shoulders (as though given to gesticulation) than the shoulders of the Kentish men or the men of Kent—distinction of distinctions.

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In the rivaling outstripping tunes of the various town bands as they marched by, in that rival confusion of sound, we felt an undeniable sense of fellowship. We could not join those ranks and march behind those colors: English people abhor processions, but they love to watch them, and so conceal their emotions.

There was the real shock. We have nothing in England to compare with the Fourth of July. We do not celebrate Magna Charta, the departure of King Charles or the Battle of Waterloo. Empire Day is not a public holiday. None of the English public holidays has anything to do with a great national memory. Nobody remembers dates or wants to celebrate them, and sometimes one wonders if we shall one day let Nov. 11 disappear into our popular limbo of unremembered dates.

We dislike celebrations and our hundreds of absurd little ceremonies are but instances of how we like to cover an act or an office with all the trappings inside of heraldry and out of it in order to hide the blushes and protect the sensibilities of the commonplace little mortal who has to perform the awesome acts and to fill the stately offices.

It is an attempt to depersonalize authority. So that when an American said to me the other day, "The Fourth of July and Magna Charta, let them run together, double harness," the Newburyport shock came again. They cannot run together. Magna Charta was presented by barons and signed by a king. The Declaration of Independence, like the taking of the Bastille, came from the people.

Harness the Fourth of July and le Quatorze Juillet together if you like. Indeed they are already harnessed. What could be more like a French commemoration than the processions of Newburyport. The splendid people's blending of patriotism and carnival! A natural, almost unconscious familiarity with a great ideal!

Many regret the lost pageantry of the world, the falling in quality and spontaneity in present-day feasts and commemorations. One had only to view the Newburyport processions to see that pageantry and carnival in all their patriotism and rusticity, and above all in their popularity, are being born again in the New World.

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I mentioned an apparent lack of enthusiasm and slackness in many of the marchers, almost a depression. This was the touch of comfort to the Englishman standing on the curb. Perhaps, after all, they were perpetuating the traditions of their ancestors though copying the manner of the French.

I suspect these marchers had that deep English dislike of appearing dressed up in public. They wished to be on the curb, in the show but not of it. But, like Englishmen, they realized the act was a lofty one and its dignity must be maintained. They vindicated their claim to our ancestorship (!) by carrying on. Like the English, disliking ceremonies, they will probably produce the greatest ceremonies in the world.

There were Poles, Armenians, Greeks and Negroes in the procession and there was no shyness about their colorings and pomp. Color was their very existence, not mere celebration, to them. The European peasants will bring loaded palettes to America.

A Ford car—that most old-fashioned of modern vehicles, destined, one foresees, with the first railway engine to become to the great machine artists of the future what the temples and sculpture of Greece and Rome are to the moderns—a Ford car dashed up and down, while an enterprising man distributed chewing gum to the four winds, and to fifty times as many children. It was what might be called in all innocence a "universal" touch, that largesse which perpetuates grandeur and carnival.

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These were the sights I saw and the emotions that struggled within me for definition between Newbury and Newburyport. Even now they are but half defined. In the evening I went to see Mr. J—— at his farm and there discussed these matters with him. He is an old New England farmer. His great uncle's father fought at Bunker Hill and his own father was in the Civil War. Mr. J——, summing up, said England reminded him of his relations. "We don't always see eye to eye, but we like each other much better than we like the dearest stranger, and any disputes we may have had, or are to have in the future, we'll keep in the family." Then said Mr. J——:

"The thing I liked best in the procession this morning, after the tableau about the birth of democracy, was that feller with a mechanical woodpecker pecking at his head, with the card reading, 'You can't fool a woodpecker.'"

Now did Mr. J—— mean anything by that, or didn't he?

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Aug. 4

Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann have taken to leaving the capital almost every Saturday and returning on Sunday evening or Monday morning, thus introducing the week-end holiday in German Government circles, where this form of recreation has not hitherto been practiced. Dr. Luther usually visits his family, staying in Bansin, a much-frequented seaside resort on the Baltic Sea, and in most cases travels by airplane. Dr. Stresemann prefers the North Sea resorts, such as Wyk and Norderney, but he, too, has spent one week-end in Bansin.

The bathing season for those who cannot afford a holiday at the seaside is in full swing and it is a question which method of bathing presents greater enjoyment. Whatever the Berlin municipality may or may not do, it does one thing thoroughly and whole-heartedly, that of providing aquatic recreation for the masses. Berlin is rich in beautiful lakes: Wannsee, in the west (thirty minutes by rail), has a whole chain of charming lakes with wooded banks, extending to Potsdam and far beyond; in the east is the large Müggel Lake and in the north the Tegel Lake, to say nothing of the Upper Spree. Wherever there is a gently sloping, sandy beach public bathing places have been instituted, some at a nominal charge, the majority free.

Thousands of men, women and children disport themselves in the water daily and on Saturday and Sunday the number is augmented. One day recently 7500 persons visited the Wannsee Freibad and 4000 the free bathing place on the Müggel. Wannsee has had an attendance this summer, thus far, of 200,000 persons. In several municipal parks the city fathers have studied the taste of the youngest citizens, establishing in a secluded corner a Platsch-weise (literally splash-meadow) where in a foot or two of water the smallest children may paddle happily and safely.

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Prizes are announced by the municipality for the best designs for the forthcoming Berlin Fair and Exhibition buildings which it is hoped will in time rival if not excel the Leipzig Fair. Competitors are to be German architects, including those of the Saar district and the city of Danzig. The first prize is 12,000 marks, the second 8000, the third 6000 and the fourth 4000 marks. The design which gains the first prize will be purchased for an additional sum of 10,000 marks. The site of the long-planned undertaking could not well be better; it lies between Kaiserdamm and Eichkamp, to the west of the city and within easy access of the same. Everything will be on a colossal scale; in addition to six or seven great exhibition halls there will be a radio hall, a cinema and photographic hall, a large restaurant, a concert hall and possibly a hotel. Much attention will be given to the laying out of the grounds which are so extensive as to permit the erecting of more buildings should occasion demand at any future time. This scheme when fully realized will, it is believed, raise Berlin to a more important commercial standing than ever before.

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Those of the motion picture stars who happened to be in Berlin recently instituted a race along the track in the west of Berlin known as the Avus (short for automobile traffic thoroughfare). The proceeds of the high entry fees and admission prices were to go to indigent fellow-artists, the whole being capitally organized by the film manager Heinz S. Hartt. The scheduled races came off with various hindrances and Leo Peukert, Edith Meller and Thea de Terra, well known and popular film artists, were among the winners.

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The month of July when it is as warm as it was this year seems made for taking holiday. So keenly was this felt to be the case by the members of the Reichstag that surprisingly little interest was displayed in the various debates, which were carried on in an almost empty house. The more fortunate Prussian Diet closed its portals.

One of its last actions was to pass a unanimous resolution demanding aid from the state to mitigate prevalent distress among German exponents of the fine arts, with special regard to the studio and exhibition question. It is practically impossible under the prevailing housing conditions for an artist and more especially for a sculptor to obtain a studio in Berlin and if the assistance of the authorities is enlisted it will be greatly welcomed.

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The German Political High School in Berlin has just been endowed by the American publisher William Ahnelt with a professorial chair for Anglo-Saxon problems. The endower is a Berliner by birth, but emigrated to New York in 1888 where he founded among other periodicals The Pictorial Review. It is considered very gratifying that he has remembered his native city in such a manner and the chair will bear his full name: William Paul Ahnelt.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"What's RIGHT With the Movies"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the July 28 issue of your publication, Rufus Steele, in his article on "What's RIGHT With the Movies," makes a statement on arbitration which is not in accord with the facts. Writes Mr. Steele:

The introduction of arbitration—like the change in the industry's business reputation—was a Hays idea.

The facts are these: When the former Postmaster General became the head of the producers' and distributors' organization, he sent a representative to visit the various F. I. L. M. Clubs for the purpose of gathering first hand information of their methods of procedure. For your information, these F. I. L. M. Clubs were organizations formed by the local managers of the various distributors for the express purpose of correcting trade abuses. And, if the truth be known, the primary purpose was that of instituting what amounted to a credit bureau.

In the early days of the distributing business, contracts between exhibitors and film exchanges were too frequently regarded as mere scraps of paper. Contracts were frequently signed by exhibitors (1) for the desire to be rid of an importunate salesman, (2) because the exhibitor wanted to tie up all available product in order that his competitors be driven out of business through lack of availability of film. I might also state that it was too frequently found difficult, if not impossible, to collect the moneys due from the theater owner for service rendered.

The agents of the distributors, the exchangemen, soon realized that, by banding together and refusing to serve tricky accounts, the latter could be compelled to live up to their contracts and to take up their debts. So the first board of arbitration—if it could be called by that name—was created.

This took place in New York City and proved so helpful in correcting many of the then prevailing abuses that the idea spread to other film centers throughout the country. The board at that time consisted of exchangemen only and believing that inasmuch as the results of the hearings before the New York body affected them vitally, the exhibitors demanded the right to have some of their own men act on the board.

This right was eventually conceded, and so the first real board of arbitration came into existence and has functioned ever since.

This was the organization which the representative of the Hays organization saw at work, and this was the organization which has since served as the model for all the arbitration boards now at work throughout the country To say that Will Hays is responsible for the idea of arbitration throughout this industry is as fair as saying that Rickenbacker is responsible for the automobile industry. Both men found their fields developed and have merely played their parts in their further advancement.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hays has done much to stabilize the industry. He has unquestionably been a power for good. But, so far as arbitration is concerned, credit should be given to such men in the New York territory as I. A. Chadwick, Sam Zierler, Henry Siegel and others of the early days of the F. I. L. M. Club of New York, together with the members of the Motion Picture Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce of New York and the New Jersey State Theater Owners.

New York, N. Y. H. H.

A British Protest Against Rodeos

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters of protest published in The Christian Science Monitor against the rodeo exhibition planned by the Chicago Association of Commerce, to take place shortly, has come to our notice, and we ask you to kindly give publicity to our whole-hearted support of the Monitor's stand against such performances.

England has retained some of her old barbarity. Commercial greed and the gambling spirit are deplorably damaging to man and horse, but our league claims to represent the true horsemen of the country, and would assure the promoters of the Chicago contest that the obviously revolting cruelties practiced at rodeos in England aroused only disgust in those who could appreciate the best in horses and horsemanship.

M. K. MATTHEW, Honorable Secretary,
The National Equine Defence League,
27 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, London, Eng.